REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,353.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2¼ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

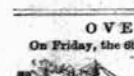
Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th September, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Basot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

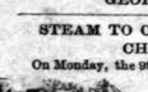
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.



THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ.......... ,, 300

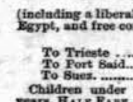
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer SPHINX will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

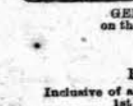
Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 19th August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.



THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted. COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

Reduced Prices.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The undersigned are now able to offer these invaluable filters at the FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES :

	No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ....Bombay.
Argyll House ....Simla.
East Street ....Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT BATCH OF REAL PEARLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A RARE ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL PEARLS,

suited for all description of Jewellery, and varying in size from 2 chows up to 150 chows weight each. They are divided into lots of convenient size, and can be inspected daily.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following :—

2 Cases Lappets.
3 ,, White Cambrics.
4 Bales Grey T. Cloth.
6 ,, ,, Shirtings.
2 Cases Damaged Boots.

COME AND SEE

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS.

And Invoice of Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German-War. Subjects are Steeple Chase, The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his Ministry, Frederick William, The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and his Ministry, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, and various other well selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German-War.

Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Bottles, rich Cut Decanters, superior Alabaster Flower Vases, Kerosine Oil Lamps with globes, Scent Bottles, superior Flower Stands of new patterns, centre-pieces, ruby gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Glass Candlesticks, Ruby Gold Candlesticks with drops and shades.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS ....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

GREATEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF MODERN TIMES,

DION BOUCICAULT'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA, IN FIVE ACTS, THE

OCTOROON.

ZOE..................................Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY AND THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE P. & O. COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..............Rs. 5 | Gallery....................Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 |

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. SURAT, from Southampton, 20th August 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MALTA, from Southampton, 25th July 1872.
S.S. BULGARIAN, from Liverpool, 30th July 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

MR. EDWARD MILLER has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st JANUARY 1872.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1872.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (THIRTEENTH) of Rs. (100) ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE, for the half year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAID on and after the 10th September (to the Registered Shareholders on the 23rd August 1872), at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are to be produced if required.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona............Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Madras...........Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad........Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee ......"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund ..."Observer" Office.
Umballa ....Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria.......D. Robertson & Co.
London...........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FIRM of good standing in Glasgow, having experience in the Indian Trade and possessed of considerable means, is desirous of obtaining the AGENCY of a FIRST-CLASS BOMBAY HOUSE. Address "BOX," No. 382, Post Office, Glasgow, Scotland.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY are in IMMEDIATE WANT of TWO LADIES to play leading characters.

Address, stating terms, to the SECRETARY BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY, Old Commissariat Building, Bombay.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut
TOOTH PASTE ;

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imports a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla,
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

[The "Indian" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the risks attaching to Fire and Marine Business.]

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

1. FUNDS INVESTED in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
2. RETURN OF 10 PER CENT. of Premium guaranteed after 3rd year to Assured on the "Profit Scale," with prospect of quinquennial Bonus.
3. ENTIRE DIRECTION in India.
4. POLICY-HOLDERS ENTITLED to appoint an Auditor.
5. ENTIRELY FREE from Amalgamations.
6. REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
7. PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT of Claims.
8. SPECIAL Protection to Assignees.
9. FAMILY PENSION Branch. Open to all classes.

Military and Naval Officers will find the arrangements of this Office peculiarly adapted to their convenience while employed on Home, Foreign, or Colonial Service.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or of any of the Company's Agents.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 4, CHURCH LANE :
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

LONDON.
Bankers—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
Agent—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.,
7, St. Andrew's Square.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE ....Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,, ,, ... 15
,, 3, ten ,, ,, ... 22

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, R. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE ....Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,, ,, ... 1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,

In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,

Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES specially selected for INDIA.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

	In London.	In Bombay.
SHERRIES—Dry Pale, Red Seal	s/ 32	Rs. 20
Ditto Black Seal	,, 36	,, 22
Dry, Soft, Amontillado Character, Brown Seal	,, 48	,, 28
Amontillado, Real Superior, Blue Seal	,, 54	,, 32
PORTS—Red Seal	,, 36	,, 22
Black Seal	,, 42	,, 26
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR.		
A substitute for Sherry and Bitters	,, 36	,, 18
DAUMAL ET FILS CARTE BLANCHE.		
CHAMPAGNE—Dry, Finest Quality	,, 63	,, 36
SHERRY—Fine Dry, Amontillado (Ashburner)	Per Dozen	,, 24
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collin's Fleur de Sillery	,,	,, 22
SICILIAN CLARET—A pure full-bodied Wine	,,	,, 10
CLARETS—Medoc (Boireau Fils Freres)	,,	,, 9
St. Julien (G. Preller & Co.)	,,	,, 10
Chateau Leoville and Mouton	,,	,, 20
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard's No. 1	,,	,, 30
Ditto No. 2	,,	,, 28
Ditto MOSELLE Ditto No. 1	,,	,, 30
RUDESHEIMER—Beckhard's Finest	,,	,, 34
HOCKHEIM—Beckhard's Finest	,,	,, 28

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER GEELONG.

A CHOICE BRAND OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Cigars No. 1, per 1,000.................................Rs. 90
Do. No. 2 ,, ... ,, 60
Cheroots, ,, Cavite, Extra Fine .... ,, 70
Cigars No. 2 ,, ,, ... ,, 70

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER BERTRAM RIGBY,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

By SPARKES and MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz..................Rs. 5 12
,, in single dozens 6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz.................... 3 12
,, in single dozens.. 4 0

SHORTLY EXPECTED PER s.s. HIDALGO,

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE AND CO.,

In Quarts, Imperial Pints, and Pints.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CLARET, BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES,
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE,
BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NOTICE.

In order to clear the present Stock of Wines and Brandies, Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in offering the following Liberal Discounts,

FOR CASH ONLY.

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,
15 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, or more.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWER PEKOE, in 1 lb. Canisters Rs. 2 8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

CANDLES.

PRICE'S PATENT BELMONT SPERM SALOON CANDLES, in packets of six, weighing 12 ounces, nett, per lb., 6½ as.
Do. do. 16 do. do. 9 as.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE has been REMOVED from the Post of Secretary and Agent to the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited. All persons are apprized not to deal with the said Jehangeer Hormusjee as such Secretary and Agent.—Dated this 31st day of August 1872.

શીવજીભાઈ માણેકભાઈ,
i.e. SEWJEEBHOY MANOCKBHOY,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING,
THE

ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW,
FOR AUGUST, 1872.

CONTENTS :

Some Thoughts on our Colonial Policy.
The Cravens of the Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moore Lodge."
The Potheen Makers. An Irish Tale.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. With 5 Illustrations.
Paul Maxwell's Career.
The Fatal Inheritance. By Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c. With Illustration.
Voices from the Street. The Pharisee and the Sinner.
The Most Beautiful of the Three. A Judicial Difficulty. Translated from the Hungarian of Maurus Jokai, by Sir John Bowring.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Recollections of School-Days in an American Female Seminary.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, AND SEARLE,
188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

QUOITS,

of 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair.

Best Hard Steel.........per lb. Rs. 0 12 Rs. 0 14
Galvanized Steel ...... ,, ,, 1 0 ,, 1 2
Best Brass .... ,, ,, 1 8 ,, 1 12

GYMKHANA KIT,
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.

1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

TO LET.

1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, oppoite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. For the next October season, a large furnished Bungalow at Matheran, situated on the best site and commanding an excellent View.
6. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
7. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling-house, in Hornby Row. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, June 24, 1872.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, EARTH, and STONE, from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate, will be HELD before the Collector of Colaba, at Alibagh, on the 18th September 1872, and following days.

W. SALMON, Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibagh, 21st August 1872

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1872.
II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at 3 P.M., precisely, for the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ending 30th June last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westpn. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BENTEAK.—TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of Calicut BENTEAK BOARDS as under—

75 Tons of 7' 8" long by 6" to 12 inches wide by 2 inches thick.
25 Tons of 8' 9" long by 6" to 12 inches wide by 2 inches thick.

To be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

The Boards to be of the best quality of Calicut Benteak, in good and sound condition, sawn to sizes given, and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tender for Benteak Boards," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted, will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Benteak to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th August 1872.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1872 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 16th day of August 1872, and in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*

Wedding Trousseaux, Ball Dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, Satins, Silks, Hair Plaits, Frizettes, Gloves, Alpaca, Black and Colored, Muslins, Prints, Cambrics, &c.

Mrs. LAKE, MILLINER, &c. — No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA.

Price Lists on Application. — *Gloves and Neckties for Gentlemen.* — Under-Linen, Laces, Velvets, Blondes, ready-made Flounced Muslin Petticoats, Embroidered Petticoats, French Corsets, Gloves,

Booties, Infants' Hoods, Cloaks and Pellisses, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Children's Dresses, Bibs, Embroidered Short Frocks, Woollen Socks for "Infants," White and Colored Sun Hats, &c. — *Price Lists on Application.*

Mrs. LAKE, MILLINER, &c. — UXBRIDGE HOUSE, Byculla, Bombay.

Organdis, Brilliants, Piquès, Lace Polonaises, Lace and Muslin Sets, Garibaldis, Crinolines, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st *July*, 1872.

THE POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW FOR ALL INDIA, will be opened by H. E. the Governor, on MONDAY, 23rd SEPT., 1872, immediately after the POONA RACES, and remain open until the following Saturday.

Patron.
H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patron.
H. E. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Stewards.

Major-General Grant, C.B.	W. Lamb, Esq.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	Major-General Sir E.D. Russell.
L. Ashburner, Esq.	Major Blundell.
Col. Macdonald.	Sir J. Jejeebhoy.
A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	G. Norman, Esq.
A. A. Borradaile, Esq.	Captain Liddell.
Colonel Westropp.	Colonel W. Anderson.
Major Probyn.	T. Filgate Esq.
J. H. B. Hallen, Esq.	Colonel Sir W. Merewether.
Colonel Gell.	Colonel Le Poer Trench.
Colonel Aitchison.	Major R. Stewart.
Colonel Holland.	F. Souter, Esq.
Colonel Henderson.	Colonel Berthon.

J. E. Oliphant, Esq. } Joint Secretaries.
Major Wardrop. }

Judges.

To be appointed by the Stewards from among themselves or otherwise, so as to represent as far as possible all parts of India. Judging will commence at 7 A. M., on Saturday, 21st September.

Subscriptions.

To be paid to the Undersigned, or to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on or before 1st September.

Site.

By permission of the Military authorities, the Poona Racecourse, where temporary stabling will be provided for the horses. Also a good ride with jumps and a drive.

Entrance Fees.

For each class in which exhibited { Rs. 10 ....Per Horse or Galloway. / ,, 5 ....Pony

Visitor's Tickets.
For the week.

Family...Rs. 10
Single .... ,, 6
For the day.. ,, 2

Prizes.

N. B.—No 2nd prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any 3rd prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may with-hold all or any prize if they consider the Horses shown are undeserving.

Class.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1—English Horses suitable as Stallions		250	150	50
2—English Mares suitable for breeding		150	100	50
3—Australian Horses suitable as Stallions		250	150	50
4—Australian Mares suitable to breed from		150	100	50
5—Arabs suitable as Stallions		250	150	50
6—Arab Mares suitable for breeding		250	150	50
7—Arab Galloway or Pony Stallion		150	100	50
8—Country or Stud bred Horses fit for Stallions.		150	100	50
9—Country and Stud bred Mares over 14-1		150	100	50
10—Ditto do. under 14		100	70	40
11—Country and Stud bred Galloway and Pony Stallions		75	50	25
12—Ditto do. Mares		75	50	25
13—Yearling foals, any breed		75	50	25
14—Ditto fillies do.		75	50	25
15—Two year old colts		100	70	40
16—Ditto fillies do.		100	70	40
17—Three year do. colts do.		125	90	50
18—Ditto fillies do.		125	90	50
19—Four year do. colts do.		150	100	50
20—Ditto fillies do.		150	100	50
21—Yearling foals ditto	The produce of any Government Stallion.	75	50	25
22— Do. fillies ditto		75	50	25
23—Two year old Colts		100	70	40
24— Do. fillies		100	70	40
25—Three year old Colts		125	90	50
26— Ditto fillies		125	90	50
27—Four ditto Colts		150	100	50
28— Ditto fillies	These may compete also in classes 13 to 20.	150	100	50
29—Two year old Gelding country bred		100	70	40
30—Three ditto ditto		125	90	50
31—Four ditto ditto		150	100	50
32—Five ditto ditto		160	110	60
33—Chargers, any breed or sex		150	100	50
34—Hunters ditto		150	100	50
35—Hacks or Roadsters		150	100	50
*35—Ladies' Horses		100	75	50
36—Pairs of Carriage Horses, any breed or sex		250	150	75
37—Brougham Horse		100	70	40
38—Buggy or Dog Cart Horse		100	70	40
39—Tonga Ponies, pairs		80	60	40
40—State Horses used by Native Chiefs		100	70	40
41—The best Horse of any class, breed, or sex Rs. 500 Given by H. E. the Governor.				

A Silver Medal will be awarded to any animal which, though not deemed worthy of a prize, is commended by the Judges.

N. B.—The Standard of height—for Galloways, above 13-2 and not exceeding 14 hands ; for "Ponies," 13-2 and under.

The Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies have consented to carry horses to and from the Show at reduced rates on the following conditions :—

Full Fares will be charged for a horse for the journey to Poona, but it will be carried free on the return journey on production of a certificate signed by one of the Secretaries, to the effect that the animal has been exhibited at the Show, and remains the property of the sender.

The concession is made only on the condition that the Railway Companies are relieved of all liability for damage to any horse carried under this arrangement.

Intending exhibitors should give notice on or as soon after as possible 1st September to either of the Secretaries, who will at once forward a printed Form of Descriptive Return which should be filled in and returned without delay to the Secretary, *together with the Entrance Fee*. Horses to be exhibited should arrive in Poona not later than the morning of 21st September.

J. E. OLIPHANT, } Joint Secretaries.
A. WARDROP, }

N. B.—Any animal competent for this Show may be entered in more than one class provided entrance fee be paid for each class. But the same animal cannot take more than 2 prizes.

And the winner of His Excellency the Governor's prize (41) will not be given a prize in any other class.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Pape for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs a.
Coats		16 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	,, 8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		,, 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	Rs. 18 8	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	,, 12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 10 to	,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	,, 5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap .... Rs. 20
Drab do. do. .... ,, 30
For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate.	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is eqlal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case. 84 0
	*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
41 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	31 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES.	
	Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0
	PORTS.	
18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy)	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 6

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, OTARD DUPUY & Co.s BRANDY. Price Rs. 18 per dozen.—Apply to Messrs. PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co., No. 10, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of the undersigned :—

GERMAN WINES, from Diehl Bros. and Co's. Mayence on Rhine, in 1 Dozen cases.

Niersteiner	Rs. 20 per dozen.
Liebfraumilch	24 do.
Johannisberger	30 do.
Steinberger	36 do.
Sparkling Hock	30 do.
Sparkling Moselle	30 do.

STYRIAN WINES from Kleinoscheg Bros. Grey.

Styrian Champagne in 1 dozen cases	30 do.
Pint in 2 do.	16 do.
Styrian Muscatel in 1 do.	32 do.
Pint in 2 do.	17 do.

CLARET from Montheuil Franc Fils Oine Bordeaux.

Chateau Belairs St Julien 1868 in 1 doz cases	16 do.
Pints in 2 do.	10 do.
Chateau Delorme Margaux '68 in 1	16 do.
Pints in 2 do.	10 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BRANDY :—

Brandenburg Frères' Cognac Grand Champagne Très Vieille, Extra Fine	Rs. 65	per Doz.
Do. do. do. Très Vieille, Superfine.	,, 35	,,
Do. Cognac, No. 1	,, 23	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 17	,,

CLARET :—

Brandenburg Frères'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864	,, 30	,,
Do.* Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Do.* do. Larose	,, 18	,,
Do.* Medoc	,, 12	,,
Do.* Pauillac	,, 9	,,

WHITE BORDEAUX :—

Brandenburg Freres'* Chateau Iquem	,, 23	,,
Do.* do. do. Latour	,, 18	,,
Do.* do. do. Sauternes	,, 16	,,
Do.* Haut Sauternes	,, 13	,,

All Wines marked with a star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF ITALIAN WINES.

Nebiolo, fine	1865	Rs. 14 per doz.	Quarts.
,, superfine	1865	,, 15	,,
Gattinara	1865	,, 17	,,
Tokay	1865	,, 16-8	,,
Brachetto Sparkling	1865	,, 14	,,
Villa Costa	1867	,, 14-8	,,
Barolo	1869	,, 16-8	,,
,, old	1868	,, 15	,,
Grignolino	1871	,, 14	,,
Moskato	1871	,, 14-8	,,
,, old	1868	,, 20	,,
Montepulciano		,, 20-8	,,
Moskato Rhine Trebbia		,, 28	,,
Facon Rhine		,, 15	,,

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,

Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality, Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts ; Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

STILL HOCKS :—

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,

CLARETS :—

St. Estephe	,, 8 ,, ,,
St. Estephe Medoc	,, 9 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau de Franck	,, 14 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28 ,, ,,

VERMOUTH :—
At Rs. 12, 15 and 20 per dozen, quarts.

BRANDY :—

Tricoche & Co., 1866	,, 18 ,, ,,
Ditto 1865	,, 20 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 20 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 20 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s	,, 32 & 24 ,,

BEER :—
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. ,, 5 ,,

ITALIAN WINES :—

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,, 14 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco	,, 14 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato	,, 14 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,, ,,

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—
Carriage Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets.

GREEN CHEESE,
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each at Rs. 1 per lb.

GRUYERE (SWISS) CHEESE,
Weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. each, at 14 as. per lb.

ITALIAN RED WINE,
In Casks containing from 50 to 65 gallons at Rs. 140 and 160 per cask according to size.
Ditto In Cases of 1 doz. each, at Rs. 7 per doz. ; Rs. 6-8 on taking 10 doz. and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS

Bombay, 9th July 1872.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	705 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½ xd.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,030
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,580
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-yea.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,?10
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,?65
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,155
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
600	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,750
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,400xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	975
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,165
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
40,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	390
8,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19¼	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

CALCUTTA.—28TH AUGUST.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-6 and 101-8.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-0.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares a good number at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares at Rs. 114.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, Aug. 17.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.

The steamer Geelong, to China, &c., was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
28	Gazeepore	McNosh	Liverpool, May 28.
29	Bertha (s)	Lawrence	London, July 5.
	Agia Sophia (s)	Beggs	Liverpool, July 23.
	Elgin (s)	Hutton	Liverpool, July 18.
	Asiatic (s)	Jennings	Liverpool, July 21.
	Esperance	Burgalst	Bombay, Aug. 10.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 29 Pouliquen .... Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 29 Saltwall (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14 Columbian, s.s., Angove, from Suez, with mail.
15 Derby, s.s, Newman, from Bombay.
15 Peiho, (J.H. J.R.,) s.s., Rigodit, from Marseilles.
16 Sphinx, Aust. Lloyds, s.s., Cattich, from Trieste.
17 Krishna, s.s., A. Douglas, from Rangoon.
18 China, s.s., Perrins, from Bombay, with mail.
18 Nestor, s.s., J. Byrne, from Shanghai.
18 Neera, s.s., Coburn, from Bombay.
18 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from Calcutta, with mail.
18 Hamoodee, ship, Nacoda, from Juddah.
19 Craigforth, s.s., James Scott, from Shanghai.
19 Astriana, ship, Campbell, from Liverpool.
20 Tenasserim, s.s., John Stuart, from Rangoon.
20 Peruvian Congress, ship, Stockton, from Cardiff.
20 Galley of Lorne, s.s., Robinson, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14 Columbian, s.s., Angove, to Bombay, with mail.
15 Derby, s.s., Newman, to Liverpool.
16 Peiho, s.s., Rigodit, to China.
16 Sphinx, s.s., Cattich, to Bombay.
16 French Empire, ship, Tomkins, to Calcutta.
17 Brazilian, s.s., Green, to Liverpool.
18 Nestor, s.s., J. Byrne, to London.
19 China, s.s., Perrins, to Suez, with mail.
19 Neera, s.s., Coburn, to Liverpool.
19 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, to Southampton.
19 Hamoodee, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
19 Craigforth, s.s., James Scott, to New York.
19 Emirne, s.s., Baron, to Mauritius.
20 Tenasserim, s.s., John Stuart, to Port Said.

20 Stamboul, ship, Hatch, to Bombay.
20 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, to Rangoon.
21 Timavo, s.s., Guircovich, to Kurrachee.
21 Galley of Lorne, s.s., Robinson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 19 Kwangtung, B.M., s.s., Elton, from Guardifui.
25 George Reed s.s., Suckling, from sea.
Aug. 7 Tweed, s.s., M. Duff, from Canton.
17 Kirshna, s.s., A. Douglas, from Rangoon.
19 Astriana, ship, Campbell, from Liverpool.
20 Peruvian Congress, ship, Stockton, from Cardiff.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Scindia	...	Calcutta	Aug. 12
Hongkong	1221	Penang	Aug. 12
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	Aug. 15
Lumley Castle	1404	Penang	Aug. 15
Gordon Castle	2000	Penang	Aug. 16
Oxfordshire	1640	Calcutta	Aug. 24
Menzaleh	1682	Hongkong	Aug. 31
Walamo	1800	Bombay	Sept. 5
Rinaldo	1840	Bombay	Sept. 25

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 32 bales paper, Cajee Ebrahm Noormahomed; 46 cases brandy, C. A. Ross & Co.; 103 cases matches, John S. Elmore, & Co.; 20 bundles steel, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 65 packages oilmanstores, Esoofall Russooljee; 33 cases oilmanstores, Mahomedally Budroodin.

Balkamah, 5 cases glassware, Soolaman Rujubally; 784 casks cements, Esubjee Adomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 500 bales jute, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy.

Cella (s), 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 100 bags cloves, Thomas Stewart & Co.; 51 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.; 63 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Pursotumdass; 70 bales wool, J. D. Vurriya.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dacca (s), 1 0 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan & Co.

Geelong (s), 200 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan & Co.; 25 bales white twist, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been steady, and with very little doing. We have nothing important to remark upon. The Hindoo holidays will be entirely over to-morrow, when we expect more business doing, as the dealers and buyers usually commence to purchase for the new season in the month of Bhadarva, although the monsoon is supposed to have been terminated a fortnight before. Besides the inconvenience hitherto felt in communication with the districts of Marwar, Kattywar, and Cutch, will be gradually subsided, which will induce the buyers for the interior to execute the orders they held some time ago.

The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 0	to	Rs. 4 6 6
" "	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	" 4 14 0		
" "	40	" 39	" 8½ lbs.	" 5 9 6	to	" 5 10 6
" "	45	" 39	" 8 lbs.	" 5 10 0	to	" 5 11 0
" "	45	" 39	" 9 lbs.	" 6 9 0	to	" 6 10 0
" "	50	" 39	" 10 lbs.	" 7 2 0	to	" 7 3 0
" Printers	30	" 24	" 3 lbs.	" 2 7 0	to	" 2 7 6
" Mad'polams	32	" 24	" 2½ lbs.	" 1 13 0	to	" 1 14 0
" "	32	" 24	" 3 lbs	" 2 4 0		
" "	32	" 24	" 5½ lbs.	" 3 13 0		
" Jacconets	40	" 20	" 2¼ lbs.	" 1 15 3	to	" 1 15 6
" "	40	" 20	" 2½ lbs.	" 2 2 9		
" "	45	" 20	" 2¾ lbs.	" 2 7 0	to	" 2 7 6

YARNS.—It is generally believed that the accumulation of stocks of some of the leading counts in the bazaar precludes business at current prices, and unless lower rates be accepted there is no expectation of a large business doing until some improvement in the demand for the interior takes place.

THE Cotton market closed steady, and prices show no change at all. Below we give our closing quotations:—

New Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at Rs. 205	to Rs. 210
" Oomrawuttee	" 220	to " 222
" Akote	" 226	to " 228
" Barsee and Khandeish	" 200	to " 224

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have taken place on Saturday:—

300 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch 39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 5 1 0
500	" "	45 " 39	" 8 lbs.	" 5 10 0
1,000	" " (fine)	40 " 39	" 8¼ lbs.	" 5 10 6
200	" White Nainsooks	45 " 20	"	" 6 0 0
200	" "	45 " 20	"	" 6 8 0
200	" "	45 " 20	"	" 7 0 0
450 pairs	" Dhoties	36 " 8	"	" 1 5 6
600	" " "	45 " 10	"	" 2 1 0

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Mule, No. 40	per lb.	As. 11¼
3,000 lbs. " " 40	"	" 11¼
6,000 lbs. " " 40	"	" 11½
3,000 lbs. " " 40	"	" 11½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 31st August, 10-25 A.M.—Steamer Ellora from Aden arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1ST SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 31st August, 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 26 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th August, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time, Time in transit, 60 hours 56 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st August, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 31st August, 8-11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 49 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st August, 6-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st August, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 31st August, 1-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 1st September, 10-10 A.M. Time in transit, 11 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th to 8 P.M. of the 1st September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 19	0 12
" Kurrachee	0 36	0 25
" Madras	2 18	0 21

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 31st August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 35 cents.

CANNANORE, 31st August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 31st August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind moderate south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·79, rainfall 35 cents.

VINGORLA, 31st August, 6-14 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west light, thermometer 85, rainfall 7 cents.

CARWAR, 31st August, 6-35 P.M.—Weather fine, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·91, rainfall 30 cents.

CANNANORE, 1st September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960, rainfall 3 cents.

VINGORLA, 1st September, 6-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west light, thermometer 84, rainfall 26 cents.

CARWAR, 1st Septemberr, 7-40 P.M.—Weather fair, wind light westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·93.

MANGALORE, 1sth September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 87. rainfall 15 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Wood, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, from furlough, from England.

Rennick, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Farquharson, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Foot, to join, from England.

O'Kearney, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, from England.

Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Surat.

Dooner, Captain, Bengal 2-12th Foot, on medical certificate, from Subathoo.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Wakefield, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Wood, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, from furlough, to Poona.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug 31.)

Mr. M. W. Sandys, Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr., Budaon, to officiate as Mag. and Collr., Saharunpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, ar until further orders.

Mr. R. Wall, Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr., Moradabad, to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Bareilly, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. A. Colvin, to officiate as settlement officer of the 1st grade at Allahabad, for a period of two months, with effect from 10th Aug.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, to continue to officiate as Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., during the absence on deputation of Mr. Colvin.

Capt. F. D. M. Browa, V.C., S.C., Personal Asst. to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, is appointed Asst. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, in addition to his other duties.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Ganges Canal was closed on the 12th inst. for the usual annual inspection of works and for repairs.

Sergt. T. Chapman, Overseer, 1st grade, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed as Computer to the Office of Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, with effect from date of joining his appointment.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr J. G. T. Coddington, Ex. Engineer, Lower Ganges Canal, with effect from the 6th Aug. 1872, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 9	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	" 21	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Sept. 6		Monday	Nov. 4
"	" 13		"	" 12
"	" 20		"	" 11
"	" 27		"	" 28
Monday	" 30		"	Dec. 5
"	Oct. 7		"	" 9
"	" 14		"	" 16
"	" 21		"	" 23
"	" 2		"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	"	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	"	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	"	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	" 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPODENTS.

PUBLIC.—Several letters have already appeared calling attention to the same grievance.

RUSTIM.—Enough has been said on the subject on which you write.

VOX POPULI.—The subject on which you write has already been sufficiently discussed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CURRIE—MACKINNON—August 6th, at St. John's, Inverness, by the Rev. Canon Roughead, M.A., Robert G. Currie, Esq., H. M. Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Flora, 4th daughter of the late A. K. Mackinnon, Esq., (Corry.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GOLDIE—August 31st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lieutenant M. H. G. Goldie, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

WORTHY—August 25th, at Haidarabad, Sind, the wife of Captain F. P. Worthy, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENSLEY—August 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of Joseph P. Bensley, B. P. S., of a son, prematurely, who survived only six hours.

BROWN—August 28th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. G. G. Brown, of a son.

FOSTER—August 21st, at Budaon, the wife of Mr. R. Foster, of a son.

MOREY—August 26th, at Midnapore, the wife of William Morey, of Tumlook, of a daughter.

NEWTON—August 24th, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. Newton, Esq., Barrister, of a daughter.

RALSTON—August 25th, at Baragully, the wife of Major Ralston, 70th Regiment, of a son.

STRONG—August 25th, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Captain Dawsonne Melanethon Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—August 21st, at Budaon, Sarah Templeton, the dearly beloved wife of Richard Foster, aged 24 years 5 months and 28 days.

KNIPE—August 22nd, at Rawul Pindee, Punjab, Kate, infant daughter of John Copeland Knipe, Surgeon H. M. 36th Regt.

MAYNE—August 30th, at Allahabad, F. O. Mayne, Esq., C.B., Civil Service.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872.

WE are glad to learn that the Governor General is expected to arrive in Bombay, via Lahore, Mooltan and Kurrachee, on or about the 19th November, and that he will stay here for a week and afterwards visit Poona.

THIS mail from Home affords a good deal of interesting matter, among which the Livingstone Despatches to the Foreign Office occupy a prominent place and fill over five columns of the *Times* of the 6th August without adding anything to the geographical or chronological information which his more informal letters have conveyed, but giving additional details in regard to the character of the lake country and its people. It is not stated whether these Despatches are in Livingstone's handwriting, or are only the copies to which Sir Henry Rawlinson referred; but Earl Granville vouches for their authenticity on the authority of Mr. Hammond and of another Foreign Office official. There is a letter in the *Times* from Mr. Churchill, late Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, which is worthy of attention, for he draws the conclusion, from Livingstone's own statements, that the erratic Doctor—we had almost said the "erotic Doctor," for some of his descriptions of the "warm-brown" beauties of Central Africa might almost warrant the use of such a phrase—must have received a portion at least of each of the four supplies sent up to him from Zanzibar, and he also asserts that these supplies were despatched in exact conformance with Livingstone's own instructions. There is also an important letter to the *Times* from Sir Bartle Frere to which are appended extracts from a private letter to him from the great traveller. The ex-Governor of Bombay warmly supports the proposition of Dr. Livingstone that a British settlement under British rule should be established at Mombas, which is north of Zanzibar on the African Coast, where Dr. Livingstone thinks we have territorial rights, or where, as Sir Bartle suggests, we could easily acquire such rights by arrangement with the Sultan of Zanzibar or with any prescriptive robber who may deem himself entitled to rule there. This is evidently a subject of great importance, and it is clear that the Lake Region of Central Africa opens up a splendid field for European colonization. Even the coast, in Dr. Livingstone's opinion, is not nearly so unhealthy as is generally supposed. It is not the climate, he says, but brandy, black women (not "warm-brown") and inactivity which ruin the health of Europeans on the swampy coasts of tropical Africa. Turning from this subject to the Indian Budget, we find that Mr. Fawcett's speech on that subject has excited much admiration and is even said to have given the *coup de grace* to the Income-Tax, which is a statement so pleasing to tax-payers that it had better be accepted with caution. The *Times'* article on this subject, which will be found in another column, speaks of "the optimist views" of Mr Grant Duff as "little more than 'elaborate trifling;" but Mr. Grant Duff's speech also, which occupied three hours in delivering, was an able one and constituted a skilful, if not a successful, defence of the Indian Government. The Ayrton-Hooker quarrel has occupied the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and in the House of Commons the ex-Bombay solicitor delivered a defence of himself in which he nearly surpassed himself in rudeness and impertince, it being evidently a matter of surprise to Mr. Ayrton, that, to use his own language, "a person in such a 'subordinate situation" as Dr. Hooker could have any of the feelings of a gentleman. The best part of his speech, however, was that in which he more than hinted that the Botanical Professors who had signed a remonstrance against his conduct were in a fair way rapidly to degrade towards the condition of the gorilla and even of the marine ascidian.

A FEW facts may be added to those already stated by the Indian Press in relation to the rebellion of Zorawur Singh, the son of the Rajah of Jodhpore, which will make the story more complete, without in any way divulging embarrassing political details. Zorawur Singh left Jodhpore, with his father's permission, on the pretext of visiting a religious shrine He was the favourite son, and hitherto known to be of peaceful habits and attached to his father. The grievances by which he was actuated, and which were fostered by the women of the Maharajah's zenana and his own interested adherents, were—first, that his elder brother, Juswunt Singh, *adopted* at Ahmednuggur before Tukt Singh's accession to the principality of Jodhpore, should be acknowledged as heir apparent in preference to himself, who was *born* to the Maharajah *after* the Maharajah's installation; the second, that his allowance was quite insufficient for the maintenance of his rank, and that the Maharajah evaded his repeated promises to augment it. Annoyed by these grievances and, as it is by many supposed, not without the connivance not to say material assistance of his father, the young man turned upon Nagore, and his followers being repulsed at the gate, scaled the walls and took possession of the Kotwallee and the fort. This was on the 10th July or thereabouts. At Nagore the young Prince was joined by a number of the influential northern Thakores, and in a few days had at his command a considerable force, a tolerably well stored magazine, and a lakh of rupees, which he levied from the inhabitants and the people of adjacent villages. The Maharajah on receipt of this intelligence quickly returned to his capital there to confer with his eldest son the Maharaj Conwar, Juswunt Singh.

The first proceedings were a letter from the Maharajah to his son, desiring him to quit Nagore and return to Jodhpore. Major Impey also wrote, pointing out to the young prince the folly of his conduct and the ruin he invoked on himself, and, it is believed, pointing out the untenable character of his demands. On 30th July Zorawur telegraphed Government direct, stating his grievances, asking for a punchayet to investigate them, and promising to abide the decree of the punchayet rather than incur the guilt of bloodshed. In reply, through its Political officers, Government informed him that his unconditional surrender to his father must be a prelude to any correspondence with him. About the 22nd July the energy hitherto shown by the Maharajah slackened visibly. No orders could be got for arrears of pay to the few troops he had collected, and barely a day's ammunition would he consent to issue. Juswunt Singh and the loyal Thakores were indignant and importunate, but to no avail. Feminine influence appeared to have full sway and aided the Maharajah's natural disinclination to anything involving trouble o expense. About this time Zorawur Sing wrote to entreat his father not to march against him but to send some one, "his equal," to fight him—alluding of course to Juswunt Singh, whom as before mentioned he declares to be an adopted son. The prince signs himself as "Maharajah Koonwur" *i. e.* the Jodhpore Prince of Wales.

The Maharajah left Jodhpore on 26th July, accompanied by two of his Ranees, 600 regular infantry and 300 horse, badly equipped and armed, 12 guns, a contingent of 2,700 men furnished by the loyal Thakores, with the expectation of a further force of 1,500 men and 4 guns to join on the line of march. His first march was *one* mile from Jodhpore. By the 30th he had reached Burloo, a village about 30 miles south of Nagore, one day in advance of his troops, probably with the view of personal negotiations with Zorawur, both father and son having reason to know that the British Government was indignant with all concerned, and that its active interference would be to the benefit of neither. On the 29th occurred a characteristic episode. In spite of all prohibitions, Zorawur's kamdar, with 18 sowars, presented himself at the gateway of the Agency and requested an audience, which the Political Agency refused, the Prince having been already informed that no negotiation could be entertained with rebels in arms against the Chief of the State. The city authorities asked permission to make the kamdar a prisoner, his capture having been ordered by the Maharajah The Political Assistant, however, gave him two hours grace. The Envoy took the hint, made off at once, and at sunset fifty sowars gave chase. The envoy got safe to Nagore, and the result of his mission was that the prosecution of the work came to a sudden stand, the pretender and his people evidently losing heart.

In reply to further overtures from his father, stout Zorawur Singh refused submission unless the rebel Thakores and all his following were included in his pardon. The finale is that on 13th August Zorawur Singh yielded to the Maharajah's ultimatum and marched into his camp, Raj troops immediately occupying the fort. The ultimatum was—1. That Zorawur Singh would be pardoned if he at once returned to his allegiance and joined the Maharajah. 2. The Thakores and others in rebellion would be spared their lives if they at once yielded to their Chief. 3. If these terms were rejected no others would be entertained, and the Maharajah would advance on Nagore. This was accompanied by a message from Major Impey that the British Government would send troops and batteries if necessary. Zorawur still held out for a full pardon to his Thakores, but after a few days' demi-official parley. he gave in and officially accepted the ultimatum, which it will be observed contains nothing about a jaghire of Rs. 1,25,000.

With regard to the suspicions of collusion, the Maharajah Tukt Singh, far from affecting to be ignorant of them, takes them up one by one and most confidently denies that there is the least foundation for them. It remains to be seen how far the Government of India approves of this manner of quelling a rebellion, and what steps it will take to prevent a renewal of such scandals. A perusal of Colonel Brooke's Administration Report 1870-71 might, perhaps, lead one to suppose that the Maharajah Tukt Singh and his women and favourites would find the climate of Garden Reach a suitable one.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE learn that Dr. Shepherd, who for the past three or four years has been in medical charge of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, was on Saturday nominated Port Surgeon of Aden, the duties of wich appointment are most onerous and important, At one time Aden was a place which Civil, Military, and Medical men avoided, but the contrary has been the fact in recent years. The arrangements for water, the supply of vegetables and fruit, the largely increased number of vessels which enter that port since the opening of the Suez Canal, all have contributed to alter the features of the place. There were, we believe, many candidates for the post, and the aid of interest no doubt was as usual large, ly invoked to induce selection in another quarter. The people of Surat will be interested in this news, for a rumour prevailed in that city that Dr. Shepherd was likely to return to his old appointment of Garrison Surgeon upon Dr. Gane proceeding on furlough to Europe. This however was improbable, as a medical officer of Dr. Shepherd's standing could not accept a mere acting appointment at a place where he formerly held a permanent position. During Dr. Shepherd's tenure of office at Colaba, he has persistently urged on Government the necessity of enlarging the Asylum and giving to it the benefit of modern improvements. Several of the new buildings are now in a forward state. But Dr. Shepherd only advocated these alterations with a view of making the institution roomy and healthy, until Government should remove it altogether from Bombay and locate it in some more convenient spot. We understand that under Dr. Shepherd's recommendation, and acting upon his suggestions, plans have recently been prepared under his guidance for an asylum for the insane, showing all the latest improvements as to accommodation and comforts, and this establishment, Dr. Shepherd thinks, might be built on some hill adjacent to Bombay, where ample space for recreation might be found. Report has it that Government are strongly impressed with his views. The Colaba Asylum is simply a disgrace to the island, and does not contain half enough of room for the inmates, while the quarters for Europeans are altogether bad, mean, and shabby, and the airy grounds small and confined. Dr. Shepherd leaves his views as a present to his successor, and if they are ever carried out, prove will blessing to those afflicted with the terrible malady of madness and who are now incarcerated in a building entirely unsuitable to its requirements. Dr. Niven is shortly expected to arrive in Bombay, but it is probable that Dr. Shepherd will proceed at once to assume the duties of his appointment.

IT is satisfactory to know that early in July the Persian authorities had given up two slaves belonging to the ringleaders in the murderous attack on the British steamer Cashmere and despatched them to Bussorah with treasure found in their possession to the amount of Rs. 1,485. The merchant of Bussorah who succeeded in this mission was despatched on a second errand and returned to Bussorah on 13th July with Rs. 4,200 in specie, but no prisoners. On the 5th a body of Hassaween Arabs, forty to fifty strong, among whom were some of the robbers of the Cashmere, had seized a buglah at El Eusba and sailed for Bahrein, declaring their intention to seek refuge there until the Cashmere business should blow over. How they failed in their object, being seized by the Bahrein Chief and made over through the British Resident to the Turkish authorities for punishment, is already known. These men are all professional robbers and known as such to the Turkish local officers. Of the bulk of the pirates who took flight to Persian territory nine more had been seized by the Persian authorities and handed over to those of the Porte, and strict orders had been issued by the Shah for the arrest and extradition of the gang. Even that which has been effected in this line by the local Persian Governors has not been accomplished without much representation on the part of the Turkish authorities and some insistance on the part of the Central Government at Teheran.

"F." writes to the *Pioneer* an account of how an English setter of his recognised natural subjects in a picture which represented a dead doe lying in the snow with a fawn standing by it. It has been a disputed point whether the lower animals are capable of being misled by the painter's brush, and it has been supposed that the improbability of such a thing led to those stories about one horse neighing at another horse which was painted by Apelles and birds picking at grapes limned by Zeuxis, which tales, however extravagant, were yet fitted to give an approximate idea of the skill of the artists. A similar trick is well known to dramatists, orators, and authors, who speak of trees weeping at some dire event, of multitudes more numerous than the sands, and such like exaggerations, which are not unpleasant to readers, who yet have their imaginations inflamed to an extent that meets the purpose of the author, the dramatist, or the orator regarding the subjects he has been descanting on. "F.'s" observations and testimonies may be very useful, at least interesting, to naturalists, who have often satisfied themselves of the incapacity of animals to discover what a picture meant by the simple test of holding, before the nose of a dog or a cat, the photograph of a person to whom the dog or cat was much attached, which ended in the dog or the cat making not the least sign of recognition, although when the person instead of the photograph was suddenly placed before them barks of joy and purrs of satisfaction were the result. Stories of faithful dogs are very common, but we never heard of one standing weeping before a full length portrait of his deceased or otherwise departed master. Yet, if this dog of "F.'s" just goes on as it has begun, we may hear of him doing this, or even getting into paroxysms before a painted leg of beef or an attackable cat, and (in a weak moment) howling at an artist's midnight moon.

IRRIGATION, if we believe some people, is a curse to parts of India, not a blessing. Major Corbett has just published a second pamphlet on the subject, in which he maintains with considerable force that irrigation in Upper India is not only unnecessary, but in the highest degree injurious. The reason of this appears to be that it is strongly suspected that irrigation produces, in the course of time, a saline efflorescence in the surface soil, which, if not absolutely prohibitive of cultivation, requires extraordinary measures for its removal, and Professor Ansted is mentioned as one who would seem to be strongly of opinion that irrigation may lead ultimately to absolute barrenness, because in his work on "Physical Geography" he says—"In many parts of Northern Africa there are appearances of efflorescence in districts, now completely and hopelessly barren, which seem to be the result of former irrigation on a large scale, and these must be added to the results of this interference with nature effected by human agency." The *Englishman* says that it is a notorious fact that Turkish Arabia, which was formerly a populous and highly fertile region, is now thinly peopled and barren; it is equally notorious that its former fertility was dependent on a gigantic system of canals, which have long since fallen into disuse and ruin, and that its present barrenness is associated with extensive saline efflorescence. Major Corbett has no doubt that the irrigation was the cause of the efflorescence, and the efflorescence of the deterioration of the soil, and this relation of cause and effect is supported by the analogy of what is taking place in some parts of the North-Western Provinces. The *Englishman's* own view of the matter is, "that there is extreme and imminent danger in irrigation. The stimulus furnished to the plant leads it to take more from the soil than it otherwise would, and the yield is consequently much greater for a time. But the amount of fertilising material deposited in the soil by the artificial water-supply is not equivalent to that which the plant thus stimulated takes from it. The result, unless a remedy is supplied, must be progressive deterioration. By-and-bye the produce of the irrigated land will fall to the level of that of unirrigated lands, and ultimately the crop will cease to pay the cost of cultivation."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANT DAWSON IN LONDON.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PRESENT FROM THE QUEEN TO MR. STANLEY.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

Lieutenant Dawson has arrived in London, and is ready to vindicate his resignation of the command of the Livingstone Search Expedition.

The London bakers have fixed their strike for the 21st September.

PARIS, 30TH AUGUST.

The payment of the first 500 millions by France to Germany has commenced.

The evacuation of Marne and Haute Marne by the Germans is fixed to take place at the end of September.

M. Remusat has announced that the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin is a pacific manifestation, and forbodes no danger to France.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

The compromise between the London builders and the workmen has been ratified and the strike is ended.

Belfast has been proclaimed.

LONDON, 31ST AUGUST.

The Queen has presented Mr. Stanley with a gold snuff-box set with brilliants, accompanied by a letter from Earl Granville expressing Her Majesty's thanks for the discovery of Doctor Livingstone.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has returned from his yachting excursion and leaves to day to assist at the autumn manœuvres, the arrangements for which are progressing satisfactorily.

The weather is most favourable.

PARIS, 31ST AUGUST.

The Import and Excise duties of France for the half year are 83 millions of francs below the estimates.

The *Daily News* publishes a summary of Count Andrassy's Circular on the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin, which states that there is no cause for disquietude to France, that to Austria it should give stability and prosperity, and that to Turkey the question is of grave interest. Russia, the circular states, is desirous that the civilisation and wealth of Turkey should be developed. Austria invites Russia and England to join in this policy and never to sanction any other.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened firm.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton	75,000 bales.
Do. do. Surats	21,000 "
Actual Stock of Cotton	890,000 "
Do. do. Surats	386,000 "
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton	34,000 "
Do. do. Surats	7,000 "

Consols, 92⅞.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but prices were unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s.
8¼ " "	9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2⅞d.

IT is suggested that a battery of Artillery Volunteers should be organised in Calcutta.

THE Officiating Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab has left the Hills, in order to be where cholera is raging.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal met on Thursday, but made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

IT is said that there are to be Sky Races at Simla in the course of next month, though the days are not yet fixed.

THERE appear to be now one hundred and one district savings' banks opened in India, with balances to the amount of Rs. 5,50,286.

WE see it stated that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has it in contemplation to reduce the number of public holidays.

COLONEL MCKAY, of the 12th Regiment, is to be President of the committee that has been appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of Kussowlee.

SURGEON CHARLES JULIAN JACKSON, officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, is appointed to officiate as professor of Hygiene in the Calcutta Medical College.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram has placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal 150 rupees a month to be spent in scholarships for Engineering and Surveying among natives.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS is to be formed amongst the students of the Roorkee College, to be called the Thomason College Volunteer Company, and Captain A. M. Lang, Principal of the College, has been appointed Commandant.

WE notice that a member of the Amateur Dramatic Club of the 83rd has written a new drama "Pax in Bello," which is to make its "first appearance on any stage," in a short time, at Poona, where the 83rd is at present quartered.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR has been vested with the power of a Collector under Act VIII. of 1872 in the town of Calcutta and suburbs, and Babus Peary Mohun Banerjee and Kitohorry Bute have been appointed assessors of the town under the same.

THE *Bangalore Herald* says—"We hear there is no truth whatever in the report that Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, has got the dengue. Any rumour of that kind should be entirely disbelieved, as being perfectly preposterous." Why should it?

THE Earl of Abergavenny, Sir Robert Collier, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Tom Taylor, and others, have formed themselves into a committee, to secure by purchase the greater portion of the sketches of the late John Leech for one of the national collections of works of art.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks Anglo-Indians should take up the task so quickly laid down by Lieutenant Dawson, and by carrying aid to Livingstone complete the work that was begun by Speke, Grant, and Burton, all men who had an Anglo-Indian training that stood them in good stead in Africa.

THE amusing Nynee Tal correspondent of the *Pioneer* mentions that the reorganization of the Nynee Tal Volunteers is now a *fait accompli*, and has proved a most gratifying success, and that there is a rumour in official circles there—and a very awful rumour it is—that Sir John Strachey will not go to the hills at all during the hot season.

AMONG the specifications of inventions filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is one for an "improved and self-fastening iron hoop for binding pressed bales and for other purposes:" by Robert Hill Wilson, of Khangaum in the Berars, Agent of the Khangaum Branch of the Mofussil Company, Limited.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs that Shahjehanpore, Loodheepore Sabhun, Sadullapar, Bharowlee, Nizampore, Lodheepore Chubka, Inglispoorwa, Mookhesera, Mundnja, Salarpore, Nanpore, in the Meerut District, shall be charged with the cost of maintaining an extra police force in consequence of the misconduct of the inhabitants.

THE Umballa paper says that never, in the memory of man, have the rains been so universal in the Punjab as during the present season. Not only has the fall been unprecedented in quantity in the eastern and northern districts of the province, but it has this year extended to the comparatively rainless tracts of Mooltan, Jhung, Montgomery, and the Trans-Indus districts.

THE *Pioneer* announces, with the most sincere regret, the death of Mr. T. G. Hanson, C. S., of inflammation of the lungs. When he left Allahabad for Nynee Tal he was in weak health; but with a characteristic contempt of his weakness he rode up to Nynee Tal in a severe rainstorm, arriving at his destination utterly exhausted. The inflammation that set in in consequence resulted in death.

THE only part of Madras that has escaped the dengue is—the Penitentiary. The prisoners are all right—protected it is thought by the high walls that guard them from the tainted winds that sweep over less happy retreats, bringing agony in their breath. Government (the *Madras Times* suggests) might make a good thing of it by letting out any spare accommodation they may have to nervous citizens.

BESIDES the aggravation of a late mail, the Madras people have something else to complain of. The packets intended for the Madras Presidency received by the English Mail on Saturday morning were despatched to the Boree Bunder station, but were returned as the train had left a few minutes before! The packets were despatched yesterday, but were thus twenty-four hours later than they ought to have been.

ONE of the Poona papers has an editorial on the subject of European medical men discarding efficacious drugs merely because they are native. The writer thinks there are numerous remedies in common use amongst the native *hakeems* and *baids* of India which would prove most valuable if introduced into European practice, and their properties both therapeutical and physiological made the subject of careful enquiry and test.

"RUSTICUS" writes to the *Pioneer* that the presence of bats in a house is a protection against mosquitoes. He keeps a "medium-sized bachelor bat" in his bed-room, and he has a couple of families, or thereabouts, of bats in the eaves of the bungalow and outhouses. He thinks bats are perfectly cleanly, and he says they never strike against anything in their gyrations after flies. "As blind as a bat" is an expression quite inappropriate when bats can see to catch mosquitoes.

THE sea is a bad wine cellar. "Chips" asks the editor of *Indian Public Opinion* "whether it is a fact that a bottle of wine (*properly corked and sealed*) lowered to a great depth in the sea on being pulled up again will be found to contain sea-water only, in place of the wine sent down." And "Chips" is answered—"We believe the result is found to be that the cork is forced into the bottle, by the pressure above, and the wine displaced by the superior specific gravity of the salt water."

OUR Simla correspondent writes—"The Simla vs. Calcutta Committee have not yet met, but are busily engaged in collecting statistics of expense. The work of the committee is merely a matter of detail in support of a foregone conclusion. It is already settled that the bulk of the establishments is to remain at Calcutta next year, and only members of Council, heads of departments, and a few principal clerks who may find it to their interest to volunteer will come to this cheerless region."

THE *Pioneer* says—"Mr. F. O. Mayne, C. B., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, died at one o'clock yesterday morning, from the *sequelæ* of the cholera by which he had been attacked six days previously. We may hereafter attempt a sketch of Mr. Mayne's career—for he had 'acted history:' at present we can think of nothing but the loss we have all of us suffered in his death. For people of all classes in Allahabad—Natives and Europeans—those who watched his public conduct and those who enjoyed his private friendship—will miss and mourn him alike."

THE *Madras Athenæum* says—"We fancy it will be a close race between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Ellis for the seat at the Council Board which will be vacated by Mr. Arbuthnot in October next. Mr. Robinson, we hear, is at present at home stirring up all the interest he can to secure for himself the appointment. Mr. Ellis has probably an advantage over Mr. Robinson in the superiority of his interest in this country, but how far that may be negatived and out-weighed by any influence Mr. Robinson may be able to bring to bear on the question from England, it is difficult to say. At any rate either of these gentlemen will be an able and worthy successor of Mr. Arbuthnot upon whichever of them the mantle of the latter may happen to fall."

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—"From a reliable authority at Simla I hear the Kookas, whom the Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* made so much about, as being suspicious characters and under police surveillance, have turned out to be a harmless lot of sawyers (who had been till lately employed in the interior beyond Narkunda and in the direction of Chinni, by Major Bachelor, the Deputy Conservator of Forests) whose services being no longer required were returning to their respective homes in the plains (passing of course through Simla *en route* to their destinations.) That there was any political significance in their appearance at the summer seat of the Supreme Government is considered absurd." Nothwithstanding these cautious and hearsay remarks, our Simla correspondent was perfectly well informed.

THE *Bombay Guardian* apparently does not believe in modern dancing, for a correspondent who asks our contemporary the following question—"Do you think there is anything wrong in a missionary's wife going to an evening party where there is dancing, and joining in the amusements?" is answered thus:—"Dancing is a natural way of expressing joy, just as singing is, and is recognised as such in the Scriptures. But the dancing of the Hebrews and modern dancing are so very different, that the same word seems hardly fitted to express the two things. For instance, there was no commingling of the sexes in the Hebrew dances. Our modern dancing seems hardly fitted to express the kind of joy that Christians are permitted to experience. It would seem a strange thing in our modern parties if the singing of hymns went on at the same time as the dancing, or alternated with it." Can our contemporary mean that no dance but the Hebrew dance, which we presume was something like the Indian nautch (a style of dancing to which missionaries and many other persons have strong objections) is to be recognised as a natural, and even innocent way of expressing joy? And surely it is something like cant to deprecate the mingling of the sexes in the dance. As well might one deprecate one's dining by the side of another man's wife at table.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MILITARY ITEMS.

Captain M. H. Saward, R. A., has been confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. Tombs, Commanding the Oudh Division.

Major-General Daly, C. B., Agent [illegible] Governor-General for Central India, has left Indore for Simla. Major Martin, it is supposed, will officiate for him during his brief absence.

Colonel E. Seager, half-pay late 8th Hussars, is to receive the distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Kerr Ross. Colonel Seager is an officer who has risen from the ranks. He served in the Crimean campaign, and in Central India in 1858-59.

It is believed that in arranging the future scheme for manning the Navy and securing to the country an effective naval reserve, care will be taken to provide that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., shall be placed at the head of the new department.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

One of the vacancies caused by the retirement of Major-Generals Knatchbull and Kaye, Royal Artillery, upon pension will most probably be absorbed; the other going to Colonel E. B. Johnson, C. B., on the old Bengal List, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Colonel George Rowlandson, late Bombay, is now senior for promotion, but he accepts retirement under the India Office scheme.—*Ibid.*

We understand that General Lord Strathnairn has been selected to go out to represent the British Army at the Berlin Manœuvres in September, and cannot see where a better choice could have been made. It is probable that Captain Russell, 14th Hussars, will be one of the officers selected to accompany Lord Strathnairn. The Corps of the Prussian Royal Guard—they are not yet Imperial German Guard—will constitute the force mainly; and such a body, complete with its cavalry, artillery, and transport, will offer a useful model and lessons in many respects. It is the only corps which is not *local*, that is, the Guard regiments are recruited from all parts of Prussia, and are not raised in districts. The Emperors of Russia and of Austria will be present, but the King of Italy will not be able to attend.—*Ibid.*

The death is announced of General Julius George Griffith, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, in his eighty-first year. The late General obtained his first Commission in the East India Company's Service as first Lieutenant in 1810, and was senior officer on the Bombay List. He was present with Colonel East's force on the 10th of April, 1811, at the storm and capture of the forts of Chyab, in Kattywar, and the capitulation of the forts of Poseitra and Okamundel in August the same year; also at the siege of Nowanuggur, under the command of Colonel Lionel Smith, on the 24th of February, 1812. He served throughout the Deccan campaign of 1814 to 1818, under the command of Sir Lionel Smith, for his services in which he received the thanks of the Government.

The military correspondent of the *Times* says. —The Control Department have almost completed their arrangements for the autumn manœuvres, and, although the pressure has for some time past kept the executive at work night and day and on Sundays, it is understood that the preparations are so perfect that the campaign may be entered upon this year without any of those misgivings felt both by the department and the public at large this time last year. Instead of having to trust again to the uncertain aid of hired auxiliaries and 800 horses belonging to the Army Service Corps, 2,000 good and serviceable horses have been purchased for the purpose of transport, experience having shown that this plan will be not only more efficient, but much cheaper, as the horses at the close of the campaign can be sold at very little loss. The whole of the drivers of the regimental transport have completed their training at Woolwich and Aldershot, and most of them have rejoined their regiments or gone forward with their convoys. Arrangements have been made to utilize the regimental transports when not otherwise engaged in the general transport of the army, and rules for their guidance have been laid down.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, August 9.)

Admiralty, 5th August.

Royal Marines.

The following promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to complete the establishment; viz:—

Lt. and Adjt. Matthew Henry Farquharson to be second Capt. and Adjt.; dated 19th June, 1872.

Lt. and Adjt. Joseph Philips to be second Capt. and Adjt.; dated 19th June, 1872.

Admiralty, 6th August, 1872.

John Anderson Dougherty, Esq., has this day been appointed a Naval instructor in H. M.'s Fleet.

Admiralty, 7th August, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Capt. William A. R. Pearse has this day been placed on the retired list of his rank.

The following have this day been appointed to be Asst. Surgs. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 30th March, 1872:—

Lewis Edwardes.
John Cassilis Birkmyre Maclean, M. A., M. B.
William Joseph Volatti.
John William Davis, M. D.
Robert Arthur Bernal, M. D.
John Stiell, M. B.
Henry Thompson Cox.
Cecil Drake.
John Wood.
William Henry Patterson.
Alfred Thomas Corrie.
James Gettings Wall.
John Mackie.
Henry Scanlan, M. B.
David James Freeman.
Herbert Mandeville Nash.
John Stone.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, 26th August.

The Viceroy returned to Peterhoff on Friday. The party enjoyed themselves very much, though Chinee, and its neighbourhood are by no means so free from rain as some of your contemporaries seem to suppose. Our weather is breaking up, it is warmer, and occasionally we are favoured with sunshine by the hour together. Yesterday was the first Sunday for months past in which it was safe to walk to church. Saint Crofton's was consequently crowded morning and evening to listen to anecdotes from the Rev. Mr. Gulliver of Lahore and to enjoy the music of the beautiful new organ and newly selected choir, who are said to practice under the baton of Herr Felix Von Goldstein, whose concert by the way comes off this evening under not such favourable auspices, as while I write, an hour before the concert is to begin, the sky is clouding over most ominously. I shall anxiously welcome the hail-storms, which invariably end as they begin the Simla monsoon.

The Fine Arts Exhibition is to open on 5th proximo, and many will recall with a sigh the genuine fun their brave Lord Mayo poked at his Chancellor of the Exchequer on the opening day of last year.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago Captain Lindsay was tried by court-martial on a charge of being drunk when on duty as squadron officer on Lord Northbrook's arrival at Cawnpore; that he was honourably acquitted, and that the Chief made some very severe remarks on the manner on which the prosecution had been conducted. It would appear that Captain Lindsay has some very hot "friend" in the corps, for no sooner was the Commander-in-Chief's "approved and confirmed with the remarks," &c., in orders than that unfortunate officer was again placed upon his trial on a charge of having been intoxicated *while under arrest on the previous court-martial !!!* I am told he has been again acquitted; but whatever his merits I would advise him to leave a country where he has friends sufficiently vindictive to hunt him down even in spite of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

27th August.

Lord Northbrook walked out on the mall yesterday evening with one companion, and apparently no guards of any sort. His Excellency looked very well after his fatiguing trip to Chinee, and it is possible the amount of pig skin he wore out on that occasion may have given a relish to the walk.

Landslips still continues. An entire range of outhouses gave way last evening, injuring several jampanies and others who were squatted about.

A chetah was killed yesterday at the back of Kennedy House and not a hundred yards from the mall. The handsome corpse was taken to the cutcherry for interment—and reward. Another animal who seems to be considered equally obnoxious was deported from the station—I mean the British loafer—of whose presence we were so enamoured within the memory of man, say about fifteen years ago.

You must excuse this pithless letter. I had plotted out a number of visits this morning, but was imprisoned by an immense downpour of rain which lasted without intermission for some hours.

DEOLALEE, 31st August.

This dull station is showing signs of life just now. Both the Barrack and P. W. D. are busy repairing and getting everything ready for the troops that are expected here from up-country and England. There will not be much doing this season, judging from the list published some time ago.

How is it the Bombay troops don't have a Camp of Exercise? all the country round Deolalee is well fitted for such a gathering. There are rivers, hills, valleys, and plains on which twenty thousand troops might be exercised, plenty of water, forage, good climate, and on the line of the G. I. P. Railway, and the old Bombay road, which is about two miles from the Depôt Barracks.

We expect some visitors here next month. As soon as they make their appearance I will let you know who and what they are, and the nature of their business.

In my next I will endeavour to give some news on the supplies of this place; for the present, the food supplied to the troops here is not of the quality for which Government pays so well.

We are having delightful weather. This is a first-rate place for invalids.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 9th AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning, with the English mail of the 9th August on board. The Golconda sailed from Suez at 11-45 on the 17th instant, arrived at Aden on the 23rd at 7-20 P.M., and resumed her voyage at 8-25 next morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From Southampton.

Sub-Lieut. Farquharson. Mr. R. Renwiell. Dr. and Mrs. O'Kearney. Mr. and Mrs. Ballenden. Mr. Wood. Mr. Fisher. Mr. Neill's ayah. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, infant and European female servant. Mr. Burton. Mr. Hosack. Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Montrie. Mr. Seveston.

From Gibraltar—Mrs. DeMello, child and infant.

From Venice.

Mr. Latham. Mr. Schultz. Mr. Stevens.

From Aden.

Captain Emmerton. Mr. Ahmed Ali. Mr. Jokin Lobo.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 9th August.

At length, almost on the eve of the festival of St Grouse, Mr. Grant Duff has found leisure to introduce before an overflowing House of something like seventeen members his annual Indian statement. This event came off on Tuesday, and the eminent essayist marched at leisure through columns of sententious disquisition, undisturbed by even a whisper of dissent, save on one occasion when he went unnecessarily out of his way to tread on the extremely sensitive toes of Mr. Henry Fawcett. The Under-Secretary's views were of course strongly optimist: he augured hopefully as to the Budget Estimate; he thought the money had been well laid out; he altogether denied that the natives were discontented with the Income Tax; and, while admitting that these were elements of danger, he refused to believe that the country was unprosperous or the people dangerously disaffected. One item which he quoted by way of illustrating how much the financial condition of India had improved, and how incorrect was the common assumption that our expenditure had been in the main unproductive, was a statement of the broad results since 1861. From that year until now he said we have drawn from India as revenue £569,000,000, and we have expended £576,500,000. But for this excess of seven millions and a half sterling of expenditure over income India had obtained value in the shape of thirty-seven millions sterling of realised property—namely, seven millions and a half in public roads, eight millions in canals, a million and a half in harbours, six and a half in civil buildings, eleven millions in military buildings, and two millions and three-quarters in State railways. To such statements Mr. Fawcett's general reply is that much of the money has been wasted in unnecessary outlay, and that it has all been raised at a serious cost in discontent, leaving us without a resource for any additional revenue that may be needed. Mr. Fawcett's panacea is economy with an immediate contraction in expenditure, so that the Income Tax may be given up; and he enforces his idea with all the more favour that he can quote the authority of Lord Mayo on his side. Virtually he will gain his point, so far as economy goes, for there is now a singular consensus of view as to the necessity of reducing outlay and so sparing the natives the annoyance of frequent changes in the degree as well as the kind of fiscal exactions to which they are exposed. So far as I can gather, this is now the dominant notion here: shrink from increasing any more gigantic liabilities, unless those which self-preservation renders necessary, and give the land rest. Lord Northbrook is here believed to be deeply penetrated with these ideas, and to have succeeded in making his views prevail at the India Office.

With the Indian Budget, the passing of the Licensing Bill, and a few minor matters the Session closes, and Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow. The Irish members have had another fling at Judge Keogh, but as that pleases them and does not hurt him, it scarcely calls for comment. The Ministry have gained something in administrative force by the return of Mr. Childers to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and they are likely to gain much more when the Lord Chancellor completes his resignation, which is now virtually made. His Lordship is to have the operation of "couching" performed on his eyes in October, and, as the result is doubtful, he will vacate the Woolsack. His designated successor is of course Sir Roundell Palmer, who will probably accept it as soon as his Geneva duties are over. Sir Roundell, however, is reluctant to give up his splendid practice at the Chancery Bar, and no wonder. The popular belief is that last year he netted £100,000, but I must correct this. The actual amount of his professional income was £82,000.

In a previous letter I mentioned the singular doubts entertained here as to the genuineness of the communications which Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, had brought home from Dr. Livingstone. Stanley is now in London, and on his way here was feted in Paris by his enthusiastic countrymen, the American envoy, Mr. Washburne, taking the chair. But the scepticism which his first announcements excited, far from disappearing, rather increased with every new proof published of the authenticity of the entire statement. Stanley's friends here denounced, with unnecessary vehemence I think, the unfairness shown by certain English journals in carping at his achievements and trying to insinuate that half was pure invention; but the truth is that the French and German journals were even more incredulous than the English. Grave and respectable papers like the *Journal des Débats* examined the arguments *pro* and *con* with a leaning to the conclusion, either that the discoverer had been imposed upon or was himself an impostor. Another Paris organ, after dissecting one of Livingstone's supposed letters, said—"If this was written by Livingstone, he must have gone mad; while an eminent German *savant*, Professor Kiepert of Berlin, gave it as his deliberate opinion that Livingstone could not possibly have written a particular passage ascribed to him, and hence that grave doubts were thrown on the authenticity of all the rest. So strong had the feeling become here that Stanley was positively driven to ask from Lord Granville, and from Oswald Livingstone, one of the traveller's sons, letters of the nature of certificates to the effect that the despatches brought home were really in the Doctor's handwriting. The doubts entertained are very unjust, but for their existence the *New York Herald* and its friends have only themselves to thank. The exploit of Mr. Stanley, gallant and successful as it was, was too openly utilised as a mere puff to a notoriously adventurous member of a most unscrupulous press; Livingstone was almost buried out of sight in the professional *buncombe* discharged from the *New York Herald's* printing presses on both sides of the Atlantic. What has done more than any thing else to clear away all doubts is the publication of the despatches sent by Livingstone to the Foreign Office. They are very different in tone from those first published as sent to the *New York Herald* and more like the familiar Livingstonian style. On one or two points the internal evidence is of irresistible strength. The geographical details given of the watershed of the Nile,—the "broad upland, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea," covered with springs innumerable, which it would take a large part of a man's life to count, yet all beginning in an ooze at the head of a slightly depressed valley which forms a brisk perennial "burn" or brook a few hundred yards down—with the simile, "A bird's-eye view of some parts of the watershed would resemble the frost vegetation on window panes"—disclose a knowledge of the region which could only have been gained by minute personal inspection, while the freshness of the description is that of an original explorer, not that of a mere repeater from hearsay. Besides, the full particulars given in these despatches of the four great rivers called by the natives the Lualaba, "the head waters or mains of the river of Egypt," reconcile apparent discrepancies in the previous letters, and effectually rebut the dark suspicions entertained and avowed as to the geographical knowledge of the writer. These communications, however, show something more. They throw light on what was always a mystery—namely, that a traveller so experienced as Livingstone had never succeeded in the course of so many years in sending even a scrap of paper to Zanzibar with intelligence of his whereabouts. The Doctor had made one or two attempts, but his letters never reached the coast; many of the natives sent to him with stores or despatches were scoundrels who never sought to find him out, but went back and spread stories of his death; then as we got no answer from Dr. Kirk to his remonstrances and appeals he seems to have fancied people in the outer world had lost all interest in him and were indifferent to his fate; and thus by degrees a dogged, hard callousness crept over his feelings—a dash between misanthropy and peevishness. So he made up his mind to trouble no further about anybody outside, but go on until he had finally solved the inner mystery of Africa, and could return with all his achievements to shame the "indifference" which had abandoned him to his fate and never once sought to rescue him. The complaints which he brings against Dr. Kirk, our Resident at Zanzibar, reflect this feeling very strongly, and Stanley is furious on the same score, asserting that Kirk's remarks to him when on the way to begin his search expedition indicated a foregone conclusion against Livingstone and a determination to leave him to chance. Indeed, the first result of the intelligence now brought home will be a missive from the Foreign Office asking Dr. Kirk to explain the points raised and answer the very grave charges now advanced.

Meanwhile Stanley is being lionised here. He has dined with Earl Granville and breakfasted with the Duke of Argyll, while the Royal Geographical Society, which was at first inclined to look on with some coldness, and displayed a feeling very like unworthy jealousy, has written him, through the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, a letter of thanks and congratulation. Some more public and substantial mark of regard will no doubt be forthcoming.

The holiday season is now fairly on us, and London is thinning, but I cannot say that people wear at all a holiday aspect. Quite the opposite. The derangement of money markets, the constant rise in price of the necessaries of life, the black look-out for our harvest which is now seriously imperilled by rainy weather and constant thunderstorms, the difficulty of managing workmen and indeed employés of every sort have caused a very general apprehension and disquiet which only wants a slight additional tinge to deepen into gloom. At the same time a very little would suffice to cause a favourable reaction. A change to bright weather, for instance, would raise the pulse of the community, benefit all the markets, and improve the prospects of the railways. The disappointment felt at the dividends announced by the companies is one source of trouble. Ever since the year opened we have had a rising market for these particular stocks on the speculation that the dividends paid six months ago would not only be kept up but that the *ratio* of increase would be maintained. People bought, and have for months kept their speculations open, on borrowed money, in the belief that the rise in values, which distinguished last January, would be repeated now. But one item was left out of the calculation. Every one saw the increasing traffic receipts; no one thought of the unpublished additional expenditure which the rise in the price of fuel and materials, to say nothing of wages, rendered necessary. Accordingly, since it has been found that one dividend after another has fallen short of expectation there has been a complete reaction in all the markets, and those who before hastened to buy are selling out. Investors, too, hang back with the idea that as a still lower range of dividend is inevitable six months hence, the level of market value for all the leading stocks must fall, and they wait to buy at a figure which more nearly represents a fair return on capital. The London and North Western Company have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. against 6¾ this time last year, but more had been expected, and it is as certain as anything well can be that nothing like the rate of 7 per cent. will be divided next January. To thousands of investors, in fact the bulk of our middle class, a reduction in these dividends means a serious diminution of income, and the effect of this, concurrently with the enhanced cost of living, will be very apparent some months hence. I should add that the railways threaten to make matters worse by raising their fares, thus repelling traffic at the opening of the busy passenger season.

The Board of Trade returns for July again show prosperous commerce in so far as figures can indicate that. The total declared value of our exports was £23,005,330, against £19,817,991 in July last year, and £17,446,764 in July 1870. Much of this increase, however, was due to the rise in value not to larger quantities sent. The total exports of cotton yarn was 17,980,654 lbs. against 19,352,763 lbs. in July last year; of piece-goods it was 335,451,488 yards against 300,989,255 yards. To Bombay the proportions were—yarn, 733,000 lbs. last month against 286,540 lbs. in July 1871; piece-goods, 14,555,440 yards against 9,655,929 yards. The transit account shows that 264,600 lbs. yarn were sent to Bombay last month via Egypt, along with 4,582,400 yards of piece goods.

The letters of allotment for the big French loan have not yet been sent out, but nine-tenths of the deposit money have been returned, and it is now believed that applicants will receive only about 8 per cent. of the amounts they asked. The scrip is quoted with tolerable steadiness at between 3 and 4 premium, but it is not expected to maintain a high price very long.

Cotton has somewhat rallied this week, and Dhollerah has at length topped 7d. a pound, but there is no buoyancy in the market yet.

THE COTTON TRADE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "C. P." thinks it singular that "at the moment when the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, feeling that it has no longer a *raison d' étre* and that such an impetus has been given to cotton cultivation that the work may now be left to go by its own momentum, bows to its audience and retires gracefully from the scene, you, sir, should come forward and pronounce, in anticipation, a funeral oration over the cotton trade of the port." Very pretty; but hear what an American paper says when noticing the disbandonment of the Cotton Supply Association—"The Manchester Supply Association has disbanded. It was called into existence during the dearth of cotton incident to the war, and strove to make England independent of the United States, so far as a supply of cotton is concerned by stimulating its cultivation in India. The plan did not work, however."

I may say that from the most reliable source I have information that the cotton crop in America this year is likely to be 4,000,000 bales at least, and may come up to 5,000,000, and instead of cost of production increasing in America it is likely with skilled free labour to decrease. In fine, the Southern States of America can even now produce cotton cheaper than prior to the war, and the tendency is to increased crops year by year at reduced costs. What chance is there for poor Bombay?

BONA FIDE.

CRICKET—NORTH *VERSUS* SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Without replying *in extenso* to the assertions of your several correspondents on this subject in your issue of to-day, I am anxious to bring the following few points to notice, which have apparently been overlooked by them.

For three or four years after this match was first instituted Bombay played with the *South*. This made the South too strong, and at a Cricket Conference held, I think, in 1867, it was decided that Bombay should be neutral and play on neither side. This decision unfortunately was not adhered to, and for three or four years afterwards Bombay played with the North (without however the concurrence of most of the old Northerners). This made the North too strong, and this year it would do so more especially; so that for the sake of a good game, it seems as well that Bombay is not represented in the match.

If Bombay *has* a grievance, it is that it is now excluded from the *South*, for which side it originally played and contributed the captain for two years.

It must be recollected that Bombay has its own match with Poona every year, and, admitting that Bombay produces many better players than outstations do, the result of including Bombay in the Northern team would be to bring about almost a repetition of the Bombay match.

Instead of seeking for a footing in the North and South match, which not only disturbs the general equality of the sides, but at the same time deprives their Mofussil brother-cricketers of a golden chance of seeing good cricket now and then, let the Bombay men in future challenge the winning side in the North and South match, and let that match be played instead of the return match between North and South, in which the interest of the public always flags.

As regards the choice of the Northern eleven by a clique in Poona I can only say that the present captain of the team was pressed to take the post much against his own inclinations, and that he has taken the trouble to consult most of the old players in his selection of the side. I append a list, showing the stations from which the players come.

It was hoped that Sind would have contributed as heretofore, but the distance proved too great. From this list it will be seen how utterly absurd it is to call the side "a little Poona team." More than half of them have played on the same side before, and so can scarcely be mixed up in a new clique.

THE NORTHERN ELEVEN.

Pottinger	Malligaum.
Fuller	Do.
Cookson	Mhow.
Oliver	Broach.
Hancock	Baroda.
Crawley-Boevey	Do.
Dalzell	Surat.
Marshall	Baroda.
Hunter	Sadra (Goozerat.)
Proudfoot	Ahmedabad.
Pritchard	Do.

I enclose my card.

LONGSTOP.

Bombay, 31st August.

BOMBAY.

The Indian Travellers' Guide for September is now ready at this Office.

High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd left for Poona on Saturday, and will return to Bombay in a day or two.

The Chief of Palitana.—We understand that the Chief of Palitana is about to visit H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Cholera.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Moody Bay on Saturday, one of which proved fatal.

Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier.—This gentleman has been assisting some of the Poona institutions by donations, particularly the Orphanage.

The Burials Bill.—Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana has addressed a letter to the members of the Parsee Punchayet against the Burials Bill.

The Dhurumpore Prince.—We hear that the Prince of the Raja of Dhurumpore is to be sent to Rajcote to prosecute his studies at the Rajcover College.

The Broach Association and the "House-tax."—We learn that the Broach Association has forwarded a petition to H. E. the Governor in Council, in which they pray for the abolition of the house-tax.

The Weather at Poona.—The thermometer at Poona is said to range between 65 and 74 degrees at present, and the mornings are spoken of as pleasant and bracing and the evenings cool and comfortable.

A Noted Thief.—In the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, the Senior Magistrate sentenced a Camatee named Limbajee Nursapa to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a copper vessel belonging to one Dhunjee Prag.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday one Pascol Louis was charged with committing an assault against the person of a man named John Baptist. He admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

Imports of Portuguese Goods into Surat.—It has been ordered that the Firman, under which Portuguese goods have hitherto been permitted to be imported into Surat at the uniform rate of two and a half per cent. duty, shall cease from the 1st instant.

The Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State.—Mr. E. H. Percival, of the Bombay Civil Service, Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, arrived here last week. We believe that Mr. Percival goes home by the next mail on four months' leave.

The Death from Drowing.—On Saturday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a native woman, whose body was found in the Nacoda Tank last week. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was caused from drowning.

City Survey Department of Ahmedabad.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* records another instance of the careless manner in which the sanads issued by the City Survey Department of Ahmedabad are made out, and regrets that such useless documents are forced upon house and landholders of that city.

A Suspicious Character.—A Mussulman, who is a suspicious character, was arrested by the police somewhere at Worlee last week. The man does not give his name, but only states that he is to go to Mecca. He has not taken food for the last two days. It is supposed that the man is a Panjabee.

Alimony.—A Khoja named Cassum Curreem was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday with refusing to maintain his wife Labaee. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 10 per month for the maintenance of the complainant, and to pay Rs. 15 as costs. Mr. Sorabjee, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Ghandhibhoy, solicitor, for the defendant.

An Incorrigible Thief.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, a Hindoo named Rowjee Essoo was charged with having in his possession an implement for house-breaking, and also with being found trespassing in the dwelling-house of one Robert Rogerson. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Arrest of a Faithless Goldsmith at Belgaum.—A Hindoo goldsmith named Bhickoo Wasodeo, against whom a warrant had been issued at the instance of a Portuguese woman, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain gold ornaments, was arrested at Belgaum, and brought to Bombay on Saturday. He was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and was remanded to jail.

Arrest of two Chinamen.—A Goanese named A. DeCosta, butler in the service of Mr. A. C. Watt, Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, reported to the Police on Friday, that he lived in a room in the compound of the Court, and that it has been broken into and a box forced open, apparently with a chisel, and two currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 70, and Rs. 35 in cash, abstracted therefrom. Two Chinamen have been arrested by the police on suspicion.

The Chinese Burglar committed to the Sessions.—The Chinaman, who committed robberies in the dwelling-house of Mr. Grey and others, and who last week escaped from the Girgaum Police Chowkey, and was recaptured at the Callian Station of the G. I. P. Railway, on Thursday, was on Saturday committed by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of house-breaking, theft, escaping from legal custody, &c.

Perjury and Forgery.—A Goanese named Angelino Valladares, a clerk, appeared with his solicitor Mr. Macfarlane before the Senior Magistrate on Friday, and obtained a warrant against two Marwarees named Huzareemull Surdarmull and Poonamchund Wokajee, charging the first with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with fraudulently using as genuine a document which he knew to be forged; and the second with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offences.

The Obstinate Parsee Priest again.—A Parsee woman named Buchoobace appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and obtained a summons against her husband Jehanghir Sorabjee, a Parsee priest, for neglecting to pay her monthly allowance, now overdue for eleven months. The defendant has been in jail five times for not paying the aliment, and yet he still refuses to support his lawful wife—indeed he once said to the Magistrate that he preferred going to jail to supporting his wife. Can nothing be done in this case by Parsee Shetts? A defier of the law does not seem to be the best man for priestly offices.

The S. P. G. Society.—We should really like to know if the Local Committee of the S. P. G. is in existence, and so doubtless would many other subscribers. Not long ago we pointed out the number of vacancies it contained, and two more have occurred since then. Consequently, the Committee, which should by its rules consist of twelve persons besides the President and Vice-President, at present numbers, if we are rightly informed, only seven, inclusive of the Secretary. In other words, more than one-third of the proper number has not been filled up. Again, we ask, why is this?—*Anglo-Catholic.*

A Suggestion for the Mayo Memorial Committee. We have never heard what form the Mayo Memorial is to take. We only hope most fervently, that the Fund will not be dissipated in a "Mayo Scholarship" or any educational nonsense of that kind. If the natives wish for such a memorial let their subscriptions by all means be expended on it—but theirs only. The contributions of Europeans should, we feel convinced, be appropriated in a far different and a more lasting manner. A Memorial Church, or Hospital, for the use of our own countrymen, is the form we should like to see adopted. Three such memorials at least might be raised throughout the country—at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras—to the Glory of God and to the memory of the late Viceroy. At this moment Bombay is urgently in need of a proper building for a European General Hospital, the present structure being simply a disgrace to the Government and European community alike. We hope, then, that an endeavour will at once be made to remove this stigma, and that the whole of the subscriptions contributed by all Europeans in this presidency to the Mayo Memorial Fund, will be devoted to the erection in Bombay of a 'Mayo Hospital!' A building like this would indeed be a memorial in more senses than one. To the native it will, in times to come, be a memorial of the cowardly assassination which deprived them of a wise and beneficent ruler, and to the European on his bed of sickness, it will, we hope, be a memorial which may lead him in thankfulness of heart for mercies received to extol the glory and honour of our great God. This, we repeat, will be a more satisfactory kind of a Mayo Memorial than that one raised by Christians, should be so devoted as to aid Ramchunder to improve himself in what are called the sciences minus the greatest of all, Christian Theology.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—2nd September.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

635-71—G. J. Mody—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others v. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.
601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Sulliman Soomar v. Memon Abba Thara—G. S. Judge.

LONG CAUSES.

947-68—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Punalall Punamchund v. Hurgopal Premsookdass—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shapurjee and Thakurdass.
613-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Dharoo Jewanee v. Fazulla Cassumbhoy—C. Tyabjee.
112-71—Thacker and Chalk—Burjorjee Pestonjee and another v. Tricumjee Weljee—No appearance.
136-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey Ludha v. Ruttonwahoo, widow, and another—C. Tyabjee.
138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ally Akbar Khan, &c., v. Mirza Abdool Lutiff, &c., and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbaram v. Cassinath Bulall and others—G. J. Mody.
212-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Henry Gamble, &c., v. Goculdass Lilladhur and another—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Cheegondass v. Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford. Part heard.
90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Cooshna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch. Part heard.
428-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Chartered Mercantile Bank v. Rustomjee Pestonjee.
461-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Veerchund Currimchund v. C. D. Leggatt and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testment of Luxuman Sadasewsett, deceased, Nurbai widow of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch v. Shewshunker Sadassewsett—Thacker and Chalk.—Part heard.
In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manockjee Zanajee, deceased, Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manockbai and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebanee, claimant.
For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.
Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo de Azavido and another v. Petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramj e—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.
104-71—Tyebjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.
407-72—Dr. Dallass for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow v. Ba Namoon, widow.

"THE OCTOROON."

On Saturday evening the popular drama the "Octoroon" was produced before a well filled house, and put on the boards in first-rate style. Most of our readers probably know something of the plot already, so we shall give no outline of it, but will only remark that it faithfully illustrates the bad and good points of slavery as it existed in the Southern States before the war, while it developes a touching story. All the parts were well sustained, but we may especially mention Mr. Lawrence as "Salem Scudder," and Mr. Herberte as "Jacob McClosky," the villain of the piece, who certainly looked and acted like the most villainous scoundel unhung. Mrs. Lewis as "Zoe," the octoroon girl, was powerful in delineating the passions of her part, and the audience frequently acknowledged this. Mr. Taylor as 'Pete,' the favourite superannuated old nigger, could not have been improved upon. The scenes of the slave sale and the trial by Lynch law excited intense interest, as did also the fight with bowie knives between the Red Indian and McClosky, which was gone through so heartily that the lady portion of the audience shivered as if it had been in presence of the reality. The scenery was of a very superior class and well managed, although in one instance the illusion was spoiled by the motive power becoming visible. This, however, was a mere accident, which will not occur on another occasion. Altogether, we conscientiously recommend those who enjoy a genuine drama well played to go and see the "Octoroon," which will be performed again this evening. "School" is to be reproduced on Tuesday week, and we are told that Messrs. Soundy and Breslauer are selling the tickets rapidly.

CRICKET.

ARMY AND NAVY *v.* CIVILIANS.

This annual match was commenced on Saturday morning, and after a very exciting game the Civilians headed their opponents on the first innings by a few runs. The result might, however, have been different had the repeated requests to "take off the Zebra" and "put Livingstone on" been complied with. For the warriors Anderson contributed a splendid innings of 60, not out. Key, Graham, and Moore played well for the civilians, the former carrying out his bat for a fine hitting innings of 29. Johnson did good service to his side with the ball as will be seen by the score. The match will be continued next Saturday.

CIVILIANS.

J. Moore, bd. Johnson	2
W. M. Tennent, ct. Anderson, bd. Johnson	2
W. Laing, ct. Powell, bd. Johnson	3
Fraser Hore, bd. Johnson	6
W. A. Baker, ct. Arnott, bd. Johnson	10
T. Moore, bd. Harvey	17
R. Murray, run out	7
R. Key not out	23
D. Graham, bd. Waudby	17
R. Campbell, bd. Waudby	8
A. Chalmers, ct. Harrey bd. Johnson	3
Byes	3
Leg Byes	1
Wides	10
Total	112

ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain Anderson, (21st) not out	60
Captain Waudby, (19th) caught Key, bd. Hore	2
Dr. Arnott, (S.C.) ct. F. Hore, bd. J. Moore	22
Major Seuart, (R.A.) ct. Moore, bd. F. Hore	0
Gunner Powell, (R.A.) bowled, J. Moore	2
Lieutenant Johnson, (R.A.) std. Baker, bd. J. Moore	4
Major Gayer, (S.C.) ct. Murray, bd. J. Moore	1
Lieutenant Harvey, (83rd) ct. F. Hore bd. J. Moore	3
Ditto Gifford, (R.N.) ct. Murray, bd. F. Hore	4
Ditto Uniacke, (R.N.) ct. Chalmers, bd. F. Hore	3
Captain Brown, (83rd) bd. Moore	0
Wides &c.	7
Total	108

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Dutch barque Persian Packet, 427 tons, Captain J. F. Scheel, arrived on the 30th instant from Bushire (July 26th) with a cargo of 144 bales cotton, 172 bales wool, 6 bales hides, 11 bags gum, 29 packages gunnies, 41 bags medicine, 99 packages munjeet, 2 bags drugs, 2 cases rose water, and 118 bags seeds. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mirza Shuffe Miskee.

The Aden Port Dues.—The agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) at Aden states, in reference to the port dues at that place, that "from the 1st of August the port charges at Aden will be greatly reduced, and will be as follows:—Inner harbour, port dues, 1 anna; pilotage, 4 pies; moorings free. Vessels coaling only pay half the above. Vessels in outer harbour pay no pilotage."

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, which arrived on the 31st instant, from Aden and Suez, with the English mail, brought and the following cargo:—6 boxes specie, 374 bales piece goods, 25 bales twist, 9 cases hams and cheese, 1 case bacon, 6 packages boots, 1 case leather, 4 boxes curiosities, 1 package fruit, 2 packages wine, 13 cases prints, 6 cases hardware and haberdashery, 3 cases hosiery, 3 cases leather cloth, 1 case thread, 1 case hats, 723 packages merchandise, and 1,113 packages sundries for transhipment.

The barque Bushire Merchant, 535 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 30th instant from Zanzibar (August 11th) with twenty native deck passengers and the following cargo:—897 packages cloves, 14 packages gum, 5 packages horns, 6 packages sea-horse teeth, 1,050 pieces and 8 packages ivory, 19 packages hucca, 126 bales orchilla weed, 983 packages cowries, 3 packages cambey, 3 packages piece goods, 17 packages copper, 1 carriage, 1 horse, 2 packages syrup, and 8 packages pickles. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Abdoola S. Cadoo.

The Screw-Steamer Fire King shipped for Liverpool on Saturday morning, thence for transhipment to Calcutta, a complete set of masts, sails, cordage, and wire rigging, made in Greenock, with slight exception, for the Greenock ship Walter Baine, which was dismantled, along with other vessels in the Hooghly, at Balasore, during the late terrible cyclone. The masts, &c., are to be taken per Suez Canal, and it argues much that, notwithstanding £700 in payment of freight, the articles can be provided in this country cheaper than at Calcutta.—*Scotsman.*

The Steam Shipping Trade.—Although there has been a fair amount of employment offering for steamers in general during the past month, yet the excess of tonnage in proportion to the demand, and the continued increase of new steamers put into the market, have combined to depress the freights in all directions, so much so that the current rates in many instances have barely paid the working expenses, more particularly when the high prices of fuel are taken into consideration. With the present favourable prospects of the new harvest, both here and on the Continent, there is little prospect of any improvement in grain freights. For the early fruit from the Mediterranean most charters have been concluded, but steamers can still be placed from Patras for September loading. Outward freights to India and China have been well maintained. As regards the increased Canal Dues which have been levied by the company since the 1st July, no remonstrances have as yet been of any avail to remove them, but with the continued exertions made by Steamship Owners and the assistance of the Turkish Government it is yet to be hoped that the company may be induced to give way. The demand for steamers on time has been very limited, but in consequence of the restrictions imposed upon the British flag by the French Government, charters which were concluded for a lenghtened period in the coal and ore trades have had to be cancelled, and steamers of privileged flags substituted. The sales which have taken place during the last month have consisted chiefly of large steamers for Transatlantic service, which have commanded full prices.—*C. Moller's Circular*, Aug. 1.

The P. and O. at Venice.—A contract having been recently entered into between the Italian Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company to conduct a steam mail, passenger, and goods service to and from Venice, Ancona, Brindisi and Alexandria, in connection with their existing line between the two last-named ports, the first vessel left Venice on Friday, the 26th ult., the Ceylon, Captain Evans, having been selected for the purpose. Captain T. Black, the company's Superintendent at Southampton, was sent out to represent the company and make all the necessary arrangements. The opening of the new line was made the occasion of a series of festivities at Venice, and the "Queen of the Adriatic" appeared resolved to resume somewhat of her former state of commercial activity and life. The Ceylon was thrown open to all comers on Wednesday, the 24th, and was visited by 4,000 or 5,000 people during the day, the trim appearance of the noble vessel being universally admired. In the evening Captain Black, Captain Evans, and the officers of the ship were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at a grand banquet, presided over by the Syndic of Venice, the vice-chair being occupied by the Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, its president being absent through illness. The English guests experienced a very hearty and cordial reception. On the following day Captain Black gave a grand dinner of 60 covers on board the Ceylon, the company including the Syndic of Venice, the Town Council, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Provincial Deputation, the First President of the Court of Appeal (Comm. Tecbjo), the Prefect, General Mattei, the Swiss and other Consuls, Mr. Delahoute (of the Adriatic Oriental Company), the directors of the National Bank, the Commercial Companies, and the Post Office, Signor E. Barrera, and representatives of the leading Italian newspapers. Two bands, the civic and the military, played alternately during the proceedings. Capt. Black who spoke in English, said, he had met with so much kindness in the reception given him at Venice that he felt as much at home as in his own country. He proposed a toast to the prosperity of Venice, of the Italian nation, and of the King of Italy, which was received with loud applause, the band playing the Italian National Hymn. The Syndic (Dr. Fornoni) proposed, amid great cheering, "The Queen of England," and the band played the English National Anthem. In his remarks the Syndic said he interpreted the desire of all to send an expression of thanks to Mr. Sutherland, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to whose earnest and continued exertions was owing the happy success of the negotiations with the Italian Government. The Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Cavaliere Palazzi, mentioned that the statistics of 1871 indicated a great progress in the commerce of the city of Venice, and that the first six months of 1872 gave reason to hope for a still greater progress for the current year. The Italian papers give lengthened details of the several proceedings, and *Il Rinnovamento* has the following remarks:—"While we write, the first vessel destined to reanimate the ancient commerce from Venice to the East is furrowing the waters of the Adriatic Sea, having as the destination of her voyage a port of India—Bombay. Before the solemnity and importance of this fact let us silence for a moment all individual opinion, and desist from expressions (perhaps sorrowful) that on the prow of that vessel is found the English flag instead of the national standard. It is certain that the great work of commercial reanimation in our city is well initiated, and this fact it is which all should rejoice at. But it is necessary also to record to-day that long is the road which is still to be run to make of Venice a commercial port which shall be equal to the exigencies of the times. To fill up the lamentable wants, to span or overcome existing difficulties, we again require at once all the activity of Venice; and let us above all do quickly. If those are English who have come among us to guide and conduct our commercial relations, it is precisely because, more than any other nation, the English have comprehended all the truth of the old maxim, that 'time is money.'"

DEPARTURE OF MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s STEAMER FOR GENOA, &c.

The Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s s.s. India, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c. via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,089 bales cotton, 107 bales wool, 352½ cwts. linseed, 156 cwts. coir yarn, and 320 cwts. horns, for Liverpool; 153 bales cotton, for Trieste; 400 bales cotton, for Naples; and 200 bales cotton for Odessa, and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Messrs. Thomas Thompson and Peter Daly.

For Genoa—Major General H. J. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mr. G. Paletta, Mr. L. Vicenzo, Mr. F. Emidio, Mr. Percival's ayah, and the chief officer of steamer Emelia.

For Alexandria—Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. Apost J. Diamontopoles, Mr. J. C. Craig, and Mr. Julia Augustin.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Robins, Fazul Mahomed Khan and 4 followers, and 4 natives deck.

For Aden—Eight natives deck.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (Ft. In.)	September	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (Ft. In.)
11 25 m	5 6	Monday 2	4 56 m	5 4
11 25 a	3 11		5 35 a	3 10
11 54 m	5 11	Tuesday 3	5 31 m	5 8
11 55 a	4 6		6 2 a	4 7
......		Wednesday ... 4	6 0 m	5 10
0 18 a	6 2		6 27 a	5 2
0 27 m	5 0	Thursday 5	6 31 m	5 10
0 44 a	6 3		6 56 a	5 10
1 2 m	5 3	Friday 6	7 4 m	5 3
1 11 a	6 0		7 25 a	6 2
1 36 m	5 4	Saturday 7	7 37 m	4 9
1 40 a	6 5		7 57 a	6 2
2 15 m	5 0	Sunday 8	8 13 m	3 9
2 9 a	4 9		8 34 a	5 11

Moon—New, 3rd, 5h. 43m. A.M.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Sunday, 25th Aug	0 40	0 19	0 5
Monday, 26th Aug	0 26	0 29	0 12
Tuesday, 27th Aug	0 7	0 31	0 17
Wednesday, 28th Aug	0 20	0 17	0 2
Thursday, 29th Aug	0 9	0 25	0 23
Friday, 30th Aug	0 0	0 3	0 0
Saturday, 31st Aug	0 80	0 32	0 13
Total for the Week	1 82	1 56	0 72
Previously Registered	69 39	59 41	58 10
Grand Total	71 21	60 97	58 82

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE USE OF A FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK.

On Saturday last, at the High Court, an application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Green with a view to restrain a Borah merchant from importing or selling dyes, the packets containing which bear a fraudulent trade mark. The application was made on behalf of Messrs. Blundell, Spence and Co. against Tyabally Molla Tajbhan and another, trading under the name and style of Tyabally Abdoolally.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, briefly stated the circumstances under which he moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendants, against whom a suit has been filed by Messrs. Blundell, Spence and Co., to show cause why they or their agents should not be restrained from importing into Bombay and selling any goods of the nature specified in the plaint with the trade mark of the plaintiffs, or with any mark contrived to represent the goods manufactured for and imported into Bombay by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, on whose behalf an affidavit was made by Mr. H. D. Fisher, are extensive manufacturers of and dealers in oils, paints, colours, dyes, varnishes, &c., and import into Bombay for sale large quantities of such articles. For the purpose of protecting their interests as such manufacturers, they, about five years ago, designed and registered at Stationers' Hall, London, a trade mark consising of a cross in a garter enclosing three crowns and a dagger, and they had invariably used it as a distinctive mark of their manufactures. Advertisements had been inserted under the authority of the plaintiffs for twelve months past, in the English and native newspapers in Bombay, and throughout India, cautioning dealers against trading in goods bearing fraudulent marks. The goods of the plaintiffs were of a superior description and fetched higher prices than other goods of a similar nature. Defendants had recently imported into Bombay, through Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., for sale a large consignment of a blue dye called "No. 1 Ultramarine," and had sold a portion and were about to sell the remainder, which, having been sold as goods imported by the plaintiffs, had caused, and was likely to cause, great damage to them. The consignment sold by defendants is contained in similar packets of a similar size to the packets of the dye of the plaintiffs; and on the outside of the packets is a label of a similar border to the plaintiffs' label, with a trade mark similar to the plaintiffs'. Although the label used by the defendants bear the name of Dr. C. Levenkers on the packets in English characters, yet it is a matter of fact that the natives of this country, who are by far the largest purchasers of such goods, are not acquainted with English characters, and they look principally at the trade mark and pay no attention to the name printed on the labels. Plaintiffs had sent to defendants a notice not to sell any goods bearing their trade mark, to which they had sent no reply; and plaintiffs believed such notice would be inoperative without the assistance of the Court. To the affidavit of Mr. Fisher was annexed a letter written by defendants to Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co. in ordering their consignment of blues and dyes; and it appeared that what they did was to send a facsimile of the plaintiffs' trade mark and have a similar one made with the substitution of the name.

His Lordship said he should have some doubt as to the injunction when the name was mentioned on the label to show that it was manufactured by some one else.

Mr. Farran said the labels and trade marks were exactly similar. The plaintiffs complained that, although the name was on the label, it was in English chatacters, to which the native purchasers, who are unable to read them, paid no attention.

His Lordship—I should give you a rule *nisi* certainly.

Mr. Farran—We want an *ad interim* injunction also.

His Lordship—What is there in the affidavit to show the urgency of it?

Mr. Farran said the defendants had sold a portion of their consignment and were selling more at half the price. Mr. Fisher said he had himself bought from defendants at the half the price. The goods were of an inferior quality and would damage the plaintiffs.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, against which cause is to be shewn on Thursday next, and also granted an *ad interim* injunction until cause was shown.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball.)

QUEEN v. SHRIPUTI.

This was a criminal appeal from the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. R. F. Mactier, Session Judge of Sattara, upon the accused Shriputi bin Luxuman.

The accused Shriputi was charged with having voluntarily had carnal intercourse against the order of nature with one Rama, a boy of 5 or 6 years of age. The Session Judge of Sattara found him guilty of the offence charged, and, on the 4th June 1872, sentenced him to transportation for life, under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. The following extract from his finding gives his reasons for holding the offence proved:—

"The evidence of two witnesses, Krishna and Annoo, in this case, is perfectly clear, and by it, alone, no reasonable person could fail to be convinced. Both the eye-witnesses state that they saw the prisoner having connection with the boy Rama against the order of nature. Rama is a mere child of 5 or 6 years old, and his evidence which would have been useful could not be taken. The witnesses Krishna and Annoo state that their attention was first drawn to what was going on, by cries from the 'Gotha' (cow-shed) where cattle were tied, and that on going there, thinking, as one says, that cattle might have hurt some child, they saw the prisoner in actual connection with this boy. They were only a few feet off and could not be mistaken as to what they saw, while the state of the boy's person immediately afterwards examined would, taken in connection with this evidence, leave no doubt in the matter. There has been some '*khutput*' at work in this case, since it was committed, the father of the boy who was thus brutally treated having *now* stated that he saw no signs of this having taken place, while, before the magistrate, he gave evidence, tending to show distinctly that violence of some sort *had* been committed on this child, as the magistrate's proceedings clearly shew. This witness, who has been either bought over or frightened into perjuring himself, will be proceeded against, while those who brought him to this being unfortunately safe. The examination of the prisoner before the magistrate shews that he made a full admission of the offence, and the evidence of witness No. 4 shows that he having been called to examine the child's person, asked the prisoner if he had committed the offence, which then the prisoner freely admitted, and up to the time of his examination, the prisoner was in the same mind. * * * On this clear direct evidence, taken along with the prisoner's admission before the magistrate, I have no hesitation in finding him guilty of the offence charged."

On the 1st August 1872, Shriputi presented an appeal to the High Court through his vakil, Mr. Vishnoo Ghanasham, who moved the Court to send for the record and proceedings of the case, filing an affidavit to shew that the accused only completed his thirteenth year on the 20th July 1872. The appeal was heard on the 29th August 1872.

Mr Vishnoo for the prisoner—The offence of which the accused has been held guilty, is not complete, unless penetration is clearly and satisfactorily proved, and although the Session Judge holds it proved, the evidence on that point is not very satisfactory. Witnesses Krishna and Annoo were at a distance and could not see whether the requisite penetration did take place. Moreover, the sentence passed upon Shriputi is exceedingly severe and ought to be interfered with. Looking at the extreme young age of the accused, it can be very easily conceived that the act was merely a thoughtless act and did not deserve such a severe punishment. Had Shriputi been younger only by one year, he would have fairly come under the provisions of Sec. 83 of the Penal Code and availed himself of the physical incapacity which the law presumes in the case of children above seven years of age and below twelve. Shriputi's young age merits consideration.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradass, Government Pleader, said that as the accused was a mere boy, he considered the sentence of transportation for life as very severe, and would not object to its being reduced.

The Court observed—We are bound to uphold the conviction as there is clear evidence that the offence was committed by the accused. But, considering his extreme youth, we are of opinion that the sentence is very severe. We are sorry that we are not in a position to send the boy to a reformatory, and regret the Whipping Act is not applicable in the present case, as this is not a second conviction. Under these circumstances we think it necessary to alter the sentence from transportation for life to one year's imprisonment.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Alppass.—to the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

THE COST OF THE WATER EXTENSION SURVEY.

To the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour in, accordance with the resolution passed by the Bench at their meeting on the 19th January 1872, to submit an abstract of the expenditure on the "Water Extension Survey," under each important head, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,26,253-11-2, against the total Budget grant of Rs. 46,000, viz., Rs. 16,000 for 1870, and Rs. 30,000 for 1871, showing an excess of Rs. 80,253-11-2.

2. No estimate of the probable expenditure prepared before the grants were made could be found, and the Committee is of opinion that the executive of the day were responsible for the excess, regarding which, any further explanation that may be wanted should be furnished by Captain Tulloch.—I have, &c.,

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

KUTCH.—From the weather report of Kutch for the week ending 25th August, we see that there was no rain in Bhooj. Moong, bajree, and korad crops were thriving. The prices were steady. Fever and diarrhœa still prevailed in the native town. The weather was very close. The total fall of rain registered amounted to 29 inches and 88 cents. The state of crops at Mandvie was good. First sort of wheat flour was selling a little more than six seers of 80 tolas per rupee. The dengue fever was still raging in the town. A few cases of cholera were reported to have occurred in the Wagar or eastern district of Kutch. Innumerable young locusts as large as wasps were injuring the standing crops and grass a little. The prices of food were rising.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

2ND DAY, FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST 1872.

THE second day's racing came off yesterday evening. The attendance was perhaps not so good as on the first day, many, no doubt, being engaged with the Rifle Match, which has been going on all the week. The weather was fine, if anything too fine, for it was rather warmer than usual, and the course was as hard as a road. All the arrangements were good, and the different races were started with punctuality. The band of H. M.'s Gr. Regt. N. I. was on the ground, and played at intervals.

The first race on the card was the

FIRST HEAT OF THE PONEY RACE, which brought three to the starting-post.

Captain Corey's......... b p Two-pence ...Mr. Hardtman......... 1
Mr. Rickett's .... b p Bayard ....Captain Stack........ 2
Mr. S.'s .... g p Barabbas.......Owner..................bolted

The three got away to a fair start, Barabbas making the running; at the first turn, however, he broke away across the maidan, leaving the other two to finish by themselves. Two-pence won this heat rather easily. It was the general opinion that the robber would have ... had he run kind.

... RACE—THE GYMKHANA CUP. Value £10. Entrance ... One mile. Horses 10st. 7lbs.; Galloways under ... hands 3 inches, 9st. 7lbs. Winners once 5lbs., twice ..., oftener 14lbs.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. Martin's	b a h	Florican	10 7	Owner	1
Mr. Sydney's	c a h	Saracen	10 7	Mr. Hardtman	2
Mr. Rickett's	g a h	Marquis of Lorne	10 12	Mr. Bulkeley	3
Major Probyn's	b a g	Fatty	9 7	Capt. Stack	dist.
Mr. Elliott's	g a h	Guardsman	10 7	....	Drawn

There was a lottery on this race the day before. The Marquis of Lorne and the Guardsman were the favourites as far as the lottery prices went, while the owners of Florican and Fatty were both confident of the respective horses which they bought in at a smaller figure. Saracen sold for about the same as Fatty. It was generally expected that this would have been a well contested race, the Marquis and Florican having met before, and Guardsman being also a fast horse, while Fatty, although only a small one, had the lightest weight and was supposed to be in fair order. The public were however disappointed in this race. The mile starting post is close to a sharp turn, and the consequence was that "the hard-mouthed ones" could not be got round at the great pace they were set going. Fatty bolted clean away, while the Marquis lost so much ground as to be hopelessly out of the race. Guardsman had been withdrawn on account of being lame, so there was only two left in the race after the first hundred yards had been gone over. Saracen was beaten before he had gone half a mile, leaving Florican to canter in by many lengths, notwithstanding repeated calls from the rider of Saracen to the owner of Florican to make a race of it. Time—2 m. 12 sec.

The 2ND HEAT OF THE PONY RACE was won by Two-pence with as much ease as he won the first. Barabbas having been distanced in the first heat was disqualified to start again.

4TH RACE.—THE GALLOWAY STAKES. All Galloways 13 hands 3 in., and underweight 10 stone 7 lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Major Probyn's b a g Fatty ....Captain Stack 1
Captain Ryves' c a p Silvertail ....Mr. Elliot 2
Mr. Kennedy's g a p Prince Charlie ....Captain Bulkeley ... 3
Mr. Hardtman's c a p Beelzebub...................Owner 0

For this race, barring an accident or bolting at the corners, Fatty was the favourite. Prince Charlie and Silvertail got the best of the start, Fatty being the last to get away, which was perhaps the best thing that could have happened for him, as it enabled his rider to steady him. Before a quarter of a mile had been got over Fatty had run up to and passed the two leading galloways, and from this point the race was virtually over. Captain Stack got Fatty round the "dangerous corner" this time, and he won easy though the second horse was well up.

FIFTH RACE.—THE CHEROOT STAKES.

Mr. Rickett's......... g a h Marquis of Lorne... Mr. Bulkley 1
Mr. S.'s .... g p Barabbas.............. Owner 2
Mr. Barnard's ...... g h Jabberwock .... Mr. Beresford ... 3

It was thought in a large station like Poona there would have been a good field for a Cheroot Race. Two only entered the day before and one more was added by a post entrance. The Marquis made the running and kept the lead all the way round, winning easily.

The evening's amusement was wound up by a soldiers' tattoo race. Where the animals came from no one knows, but there they were, with their manes all plaited and the "gets up" of the riders quite the correct thing. The preliminary canter past was gone through, and then three started for the half mile home, and for a wonder all three came in, but it was not much of a race, the best conditioned animal winning easily.

By this time it was getting dusk, and in ten minutes more the whole place was as empty as it was at noon.

OBSERVER.

A FORGED RECANTATION OF CHRISTIANITY.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

WE understand that last Sunday evening, when the Rev. William Taylor was about to commence his usual service in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, a number of Parsees made their appearance, and one of them standing up said he wished to read a recantation of Christianity, signed by one of the recent Parsee converts. Mr. Taylor received the letter from him, and then stated to the congregation that he was in a position to declare the letter a false document and the signature a forgery. He had only just parted within half-an-hour, from this very convert, who had told him about the letter, and declared that it was false. The most determined and persevering efforts had been made to induce him to renounce Christianity, but he had firmly resisted them all, and was resolved to follow Christ, cost what it may. The Rev. Mr. Taylor called the attention of those concerned to the fact that British law secured to all the right of private judgment and the right of obeying their religious convictions. Another Parsee, who recently made a profession of his faith in Christ, was immediately thereafter laid hold of by his Parsee 'friends,' and debarred from all further opportunity of meeting with Christian brethren, being guarded to and from his place of business and subjected to constant espionage. Books filled with infidel objections against Christianity are placed before the convert, and he is required to answer them or else acknowledge Christianity to be false; the books that contain full replies to these objections are, of course, carefully withheld from him; and when the convert is precluded from Christian society, it is evident that he will often, under these circumstances, find it hard to answer these objections. The Pharisees found a great many reasons why the man mentioned in John ix. should deny Jesus; but the man clung to what he knew, the fact that whereas he had been blind from birth, Jesus had given him sight; and though he might not know how to meet their objections, this one fact was his sufficient warrant for continuing to confess Christ. Thus it may be with one who has come to Christ on ample evidence that he is the Saviour of sinners; he knows Christ as his own Saviour, and though perplexed by the arguments advanced, he knows that there must be some way of answering them, and clings to his allegiance. But in many an instance, the weak faith of the convert is overburdened and crushed before it has had time to be developed and gather strength; and there are very solemn warnings in the Gospel, against those who put stumbling-blocks in the way of the little ones who have begun to believe in Christ.—Since writing the above, we have seen a paragraph in a contemporary, mentioning the letter that was brought forward on Sunday evening, as genuine. We have seen Mr. Nowrojee Cursetjee, and he declares that he neither wrote nor signed the letter, and has no thought of renouncing Christianity. He has written to our contemporary to this effect, and will take such other steps as may seem advisable to expose the calumnious falsehood.

THE RESURRECTION.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* comes forward with the following alarming query:

"If the total weight of all the human beings that ever lived on the face of the earth exceeds at the present moment the whole weight of the earth itself, how can the earth possibly furnish the raw materials for the total weight of material bodies which are to rise at the last day—where is the surplus material to come from?"

The most important word in the above sentence is the little word with which it begins. *If* it exceeds; but what if it does'nt? So far from that, a slice much less than one inch thick taken off the surface of the dry land of the globe, will suffice for the bodies of all of the human family that have existed since the days of Adam. If all the men, women, and children that ever lived, were raised again, there would be an acre for each of them to stand upon. Allowing three generations to a century, you have sixty generations [is the world, then, only 2,000 years old? Ed. *B. G.*]; allowing 500 millions for the average population, you have 30,000 millions; but there are 50 millions of square miles of dry land. So that we need not, in this connection, enter upon the question, with what bodies do they come?—Since the above was in type, we have received a letter signed 'Omega,' which will be found elsewhere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

SIR,—In your last issue, you quoted from the *Bombay Gazette* a few questions suggesting some weighty difficulties regarding the resurrection of the body. If the querist had taken the trouble to fill in the figures in the blank spaces he left, verily he would have astonished himself.

Permit me to give you a calculation bearing on these questions. Taking the human race as 6,000 years old, and counting 30 years for a generation, we have 200 generations, leaving out of account the long age of the antediluvians. The population of the earth is usually put at 1,110 millions. Suppose, for argument's sake, there have been so many in every generation from the beginning, we get as the sum total of all the generations, 222,000 millions of men. Taking 1 cwt. 28lbs. as the average weight of a man—and this is a high figure when women are included,—we get as the total weight of all the men of all the generations 13,875 millions of tons.

Now it is a well known fact that the weight of the atmosphere at the surface of the earth is nearly 15 lbs. to the square inch. Let us take 14 lbs., as it makes the calculation easier. Geographers tell us that the surface of the earth is 197 millions of square miles; that is 790,854,451,200 millions of square inches. 14 lbs. to the square inch would give us 4,942,840,320 millions of tons as the weight of the atmosphere alone. That is to say, the weight of the atmosphere alone is more than 356,240 times the weight of all the men of all the generations!! So that if all men were raised up now with bodies of the same weight as ordinary mortal bodies, only the one 356,240th part of the atmosphere in weight would be needed to constitute these bodies.

It is with the question of weight that this querist deals, and anybody who cares to know why I have dealt with the question on the same ground may turn up Prov. xxvi. 5. With the above calculation before him, this querist could easily answer his own flippant question, namely, 'If the weight of all the men that have ever lived were abstracted from the earth, where would the planet be?'

It would be well for all sceptics so deeply versed in common arithmetic as this querist is, to think a second time before sitting down to pen such silly questions as those you quoted. Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad. OMEGA.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Government College in Agra has been closed on account of the dengue.

BURMAH WEATHER REPORT.—According to the official report on the crops in Burmah up to the 14th of August, they are generally backward, though the prospects are reported as fair.

BERHAMPORE.—While at Berhampore, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the conversion of the old European hospital, a fine airy building on the banks of the river, into a Jail, and His Honor also selected a site for an asylum for criminal lunatics.

ANOTHER BRIDGE ON THE GANGES.—Mr. Campbell, accompanied by Mr. Franklin Prestage, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and Colonel Taylor, the Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, has been studying the country some miles above Kooshtea, where it is intended that the Ganges shall be crossed by the Darjeeling railway.

TIGERS.—A reward of Rs. 500 is offered by Government, for the destruction of a man-eating tiger on the Suttiamungalum Hills, between Talamalla and Kongarapolliem, Coimbatore district. The Board of Revenue and Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 for each tiger killed on the Nallamalla Hills in the Kurnool district.

A PIECE OF SHARP BUSINESS ON ONE SIDE.—A ship, the Montpellier, lately came to grief in the Pegu river, and as she lay was sold by auction as "a wreck." The purchaser, as soon as she became his property, put a crew on board, and within 24 hours she was being towed up the river! He will probably clear about half a lakh of rupees by the venture.

THE WEATHER IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The district reports from the Central Provinces for the week ended the 10th of August tell us that the prospects of the crops were generally good, though rain was wanted in a few districts. Cases of cholera are still reported at Nagpore, Hingunghat, Chaina, and Minar; small-pox in Chanda and Chaina; and cattle-disease in parts of Damoh and Raipore.

GODOWN ACCOMMODATION FOR CALCUTTA.—A correspondence between the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Government on the subject of building godowns suitable for the accommodation of the export trade, has been published. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the scheme, subject to the proviso that the buildings are not to be of such a character, or so close together, as to shut out the air from the town too completely, or to encourage the spread of fire; and he has requested the opinion of the Justices on the subject.

WIDOW MARRIAGES.—A widow marriage was solemnized at Pubna the other evening, when nearly the whole town turned out in its holiday dress to witness the novel and interesting ceremony. The bridegroom is 32, and the bride about 23 years old, but the latter looks younger. They are Barendro Brahmins, and were joined by a priest of the old school according to the rites prescribed by the Hindoo Shasters. The bridegroom was never before married, and the bride had become a widow when still a little child. This is the second widow marriage that has taken place at Pubna.

THE SANITARY STATE OF MEEAN MEER.—We are informed that the Sanitary measures taken by Major Basevi, the Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer, have disclosed a most disgraceful state of filth in the houses of some of the richer and more respectable inhabitants of the Cantonment Sadar Bazaar, and that most energetic measures have been adopted by that officer to work an improvement, with most beneficial results. A thorough cleansing, digging up of floors and plentiful use of carbolic acid are amongst the sanitary measures taken, and the natives are compelled *nolens volens* to keep their premises clean.—*Indian Daily News.*

TORCH LIGHT ROBBERIES.—A most daring "torchlight gang robberry," as reported by the Assistant Super, intendent of Police at Malabar, was committed on the 19th instant, in the house of a wealthy Brahmin, named Venkidishwara Shastry at Ayakad village in Palghaut, the booty plundered being confined to gold and silver ornaments and precious stones, valued at Rs. 4,845. These torch light gang robberies are peculiar to Malabar and show the daring character of the dacoits, who skilfully use the sling and stone to keep others out of the way in their expeditions. None of the booty has been yet recovered, nor, apparently, any of the dacoits yet caught.

BENGAL WEATHER REPORT.—The district reports on the prospects of the crops in Bengal for the week ended the 24th of August inform us that in the Burdwan division matters had much improved owing to good falls of rain, though more was still wanted. Rain was still wanted in the Rajshahee division, especially in Bogra, where the crops "are looking ill." In Kooch Behar, Dacca, and Chittagong, the prospects are generally favourable. In Orissa the rice crop in Cuttack has been much damaged by insects. On the Chilka Isthmus, there is little hope of a crop. In Chota Nagpore more rain is wanted, and in Assam and the adjoining hills the prospects have improved since a heavy fall of rain.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE HIMALAYAS.—The vast mineral wealth of the Himalayas has long been a matter of ascertained certainty with scientific men. Some years ago, in Calcutta, Dr. Oldham told me that the Himalayas, as far as he could judge from their geological characteristics, exhibited all the indications of possessing great mineral treasures in gold, iron, and copper. It seems a pity that nothing has been done to develop such splendid resources if they exist. The difficulty in the way of any attempt at discovery in this direction is the practical one of conducting exploration on the immense scale necessary to the success of such an enterprise; and this difficulty seems to point to colonization as its only solution. Then come the further questions—is India ripe for European colonization? are the conditions under which we hold the country favourable to such a delicate experiment? and I am afraid the answers to these questions must be a very decided negative indeed. So the Himalayas must remain, as they are, in primeval and virgin possession of their hidden wealth.—Nynee Tal Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

CABUL NEWS.

FROM THE 6TH TO THE 8TH AUGUST 1872, INCLUSIVE.

Meer Sufi Khan, Bayanee, Kohistance Chief, has died.

It has been reported that before the death of Abdool Rahim Khan, an agent of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, Tokhee, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan were generally on ill terms with each other, but, since his death, they have made friendship, and consequently it is a matter of uncertainty whether Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan will now come to the British territory or not.

The territory of Tagab was formerly held in jagheer by Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan, brother of late Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, who, after deducting his own allowances from its revenue, used to pay the surplus into the Government treasury; but the Ameer has lately withdrawn it from the Sirdar, and given it on lease to Moolla Hakumat Khan, a Government contractor, who has agreed to pay six thousand rupees a year more than the revenue hitherto realised from it.

To-day letters from Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan Governor of Herat, and others, dated 15th Jamodee-ool-Awul (corresponding to the 22nd July 1872), regarding their health, &c., reached the Ameer.

The day before yesterday Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, arrived at Cabul in company with his dufteries (revenue officials), to render the accounts of the Jellalabad territory for the past year.

GONE TO THE DOGS!

I.

A lot of old generals sat in a row,
Heigh—ho!
All in a row:
And they wiggled and waggled their heads to and fro,
And croaked like a chorus of frogs:
They swore a good deal in a spluttering way,
Till their faces grew red as their hair was gray,
And the only thing they could manage to say
Was "The service has gone to the dogs!"

II.

A lot of young officers sat in a row,
Ho! ho!
All in a row!
And they pulled their moustaches and "hanged it, you know,"
And seemed in the deepest of fogs;
They swore just a little, with languid haw-haws,
And balanced big weeds on their weak under-jaws,
And the thing they remarked, with occasional pause,
Was, "the Sa-vice has gone to the dawgs!"
Baw—waw!"
"The Sa-vice has gone to the dawgs!"

III.

John Bull laughed loud at the cause of their woe,
Ho! ho!
The cause of their woe,
And thought it was time that the service should go
To some better rulers than logs.
Oh, the dogs can bark, and the dogs can bite,
And where they have clenched, their teeth hold tight,
And the dogs will fight, and 'tis no bad plight
If the service has gone to the dogs,
Bow, wow!
If the service has gone to the dogs!

C. L. J.

—*Madras Mail.*

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

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BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.

ENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."

NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black.] Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

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CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

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THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

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"The Liebig's Milk has proved wonderfully efficacious, and I fancy has had a good deal to do with saving a baby that the Doctors could do nothing with. * * * * * Recommend anybody who has a baby prematurely weaned and that can keep nothing on its stomach, everything returning undigested, to try Liebig's Milk and enemas of strong broth, certain remedy."

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[*From the same, two months later.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE following is the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city, and for the levying of rates, taxes, and other income therein:—

The Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of Bill No. 3 of 1872 (a bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city, and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein), beg to report that they approve of the principle of the bill as now altered and amended.

The modifications effected in the chapter of definitions call for little comment. The alterations are for the most part verbal. In some places the definitions have been rendered clearer and more precise, and in others words and explanations which appeared to be superfluous have been omitted.

In the chapter relating to the Municipal constitution numerous important changes have been made. Under the bill as introduced the Municipal Corporation was to consist of eighty persons resident in the City of Bombay, of whom sixty-four were to be Justices of the Peace and sixteen were to be persons other than Justices of the Peace. Of the sixty-four members being Justices thirty-two were to be elected by the Justices themselves, and the remainder were to be nominated by Government. Of the sixteen members not being Justices eight were to be elected by rate-payers resident in the City of Bombay, and eight were to be nominated by Government. The qualification both for membership and for the franchise was fixed at rupees 50 annual payment on account of owners' house rates. The alterations recommended by the Select Committee are briefly these: the number of members of the Corporation is reduced from eighty to sixty-four: Government, in place of nominating one-half of the members, only nominates one-fourth: the Justices, in lieu of electing two-fifths, only elect one-fourth: the rate-payers elect one-half of the total number instead of one-tenth: there is no restriction on the number of Justices who may be nominated or elected, nor is it made essential that a single member should be a Justice, and every resident rate-payer who shall have paid during the year in which the election takes place 50 Rupees municipal rates in the shape of house, police, lighting and supplementary rates, and shall have attained the age of 21 years, is enabled to vote at the election of the representative members. The alteration last referred to will largely increase the number of persons qualified to exercise the franchise, and will confer the power of voting on many persons, being occupiers and not owners of houses, who under the Act as originally introduced would have been precluded from taking any part in the election of members of the Corporation. The pecuniary qualification necessary for members of the Corporation has been raised from a payment of 50 Rupees per annum on account of Municipal rates and taxes to a payment of Rs. 100 per annum on account of house, lighting, police and supplementary rates. It was deemed but right that a higher qualification should be insisted upon in the case of a member of the Corporation than in that of an elector. To enable every resident to ascertain whether he is or is not held to be entitled to vote at the election of representatives, it has been provided that a list of the persons qualified to vote should be prepared and printed by the Municipal Commissioner and posted up in his office for public inspection on or before the first day of October in each year, and that notices of such publication should be given in the local English and Vernacular newspapers. Power is also given to any person who considers himself entitled to vote but finds that the Municipal Commissioner, being of a different opinion, has not included his name in the list, to apply to the Senior Magistrate of Police for an order to cause his name to be inserted in the list, if the Municipal Commissioner refuses to accede to his request to place his name thereon, and the order of the Magistrate on such application is to be final. As the list is to be printed and published by the first day of October in each year, and its preparation will necessarily occupy a considerable time, it has been deemed advisable to provide that the payment of the prescribed amount of Municipal rates and taxes entitling the rate-payer to a vote or rendering him eligible to be elected a member of the Corporation shall have been made by the 15th day of September in each year. As the rates in question are payable in two instalments, due respectively on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, this enactment will involve no hardship on the rate-payers.

The number of the members of the Town Council has not been altered, but an important change in its constitution is recommended. According to the bill as introduced the Chairman and five members of the Town Council were to be nominated by Government, and the remaining six members were to be subsequently elected by the Corporation. It was further provided that at least four members of the Town Council should not be Justices of the Peace. It is now proposed that the Corporation should first elect eight members of the Town Council, and that Government should then nominate the remaining four members and appoint the Chairman from the twelve members so selected. The Select Committee are of opinion that no Municipal Executive Officer should be eligible to be a member of the Town Council.

To the disqualifications for membership of the Corporation contained in section 9 a new one has been added, precluding any person who has been convicted of an offence punishable with a longer term of imprisonment than six months from being or from continuing to be a member of the corporation. The limit of six months was drawn because it was considered undesirable to disqualify any person merely because he had committed some minor and comparatively venial offence, whilst it was obviously inexpedient that any person who had been convicted of some serious breach of the Criminal law should be permitted to enjoy the privileges and exercise the powers of a member of the Corporation.

The Select Committee consider that the original provisions of the Bill relating to the mode in which the Municipal accounts should be kept and audited were in many respects defective. Those provisions deprived the Commissioner of the management of the Municipal Accounts, and placed them in the charge of an officer to be entitled the Municipal Accountant, and to be appointed by Government; and by this officer, who was also to be Secretary to the Town Council, all the accounts were to have been kept and made up under the supervision of the Town Council. After careful deliberation the Select Committee have arrived at the conclusion that it would have been extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to carry on the account work on the proposed plan, and that it is essential that the Municipal accounts should be kept by the Municipal Commissioner and his office establishment. Under any circumstances it would have been necessary for the Commissioner to have kept accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and the only result of the system originally proposed would have been to compel the maintenance at a heavy cost of two distinct and separate sets of accounts, the one to be kept by the Municipal Commissioner, and the other by the Municipal Accountant. The Committee have therefore thought it desirable to leave the management and keeping of the accounts in the hands of the Commissioner: to omit that portion of section 29 of the original bill which provided for the appointment of a Municipal Accountant, and to introduce a new section providing for the appointment of an officer, to be termed the Secretary to the Town Council, who shall be appointed and may be dismissed by that body, one of whose principal duties will probably be to assist the Town Council in the conduct of the weekly audit of the Municipal accounts prescribed in section 30 of the amended bill. Section 34 of the original bill has been omitted. It was originally proposed that the accounts should be kept by the Municipal Accountant, and examined and audited monthly by auditors to be appointed by the Corporation, and twice a year by auditors to be appointed by Government. It is now recommended that the accounts should be kept by the Municipal Commissioner, and audited weekly by the Town Council and monthly by the Corporation auditors. A third audit by Government officers, seems unnecessary under these circumstances. As a consequence of the change thus effected, it has been provided (Section 33) that the annual statement of receipts and expenditure shall be prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, and not by the Town Council, the latter body however examining and reviewing this statement before its submission to the Corporation.

By section 38 the power of reducing in case of necessity during the year the expenditure under any head, and of transferring moneys from one head of expenditure to another, which under section 41 of the bill as introduced was given to the corporation, has been conferred upon the Town Council.

A new section (39) has been introduced authorizing the corporation to make special grants to meet sudden emergencies or unforeseen demands. The amount to which such additional grants may be made has been limited by a proviso enacting that the estimated cash balance at the close of the year shall not be reduced by reason of such grants to a smaller sum than one and a half lakhs.

Section 41 (43 of the original bill) has been recast, and that portion of the section has been omitted which authorized, in default of payment on the demand of Government of the expenses incurred by Government under the preceding section, the levy of Municipal rates and taxes by any person or persons empowered by Government so to do.

The provisions of chapter III. relating to the mode of appointment, the duties and the powers of Municipal executive officers have been altered in several important respects. The power of appointing and of dismissing the Executive Engineer and the Executive Officer of Health has been conferred upon the corporation, subject in either case to the confirmation of Government. A new section (46) has been added, prescribing the period within which an appointment to either of these offices is to be made by the Corporation on the occurrence of a vacancy, the course to be followed by the Corporation in case Government should refuse to confirm the appointment of their nominee, and the circumstances under which Government would be entitled to appoint persons to either of these posts, and permitting the corporation with the assent of Government to make temporary appointments to these offices. The latter portion of section 48 has been omitted. A considerable saving will probably accrue to the municipal funds from the omission, but a reduction of 20 per cent. in the salaries of the incumbents of the more responsible and important offices will perhaps prevent the Municipality from obtaining the services of the ablest and most experienced officers available.

A penal clause has been added to section 53 providing that if any member of the Town Council, or any othe Municipal officer or servant appointed under the bill, is concerned or interested in any work or contract made with or executed for the Corporation, he shall be held to have committed an offence punishable under section 168 of the Penal Code.

The power of the Municipal Commissioner to make contracts on behalf of the Corporation has been most carefully defined and restricted within certain distinct limits. A proviso has been added to section 54 declaring that without the previously obtained sanction of the Town Council no contract made by the Municipal Commissioner involving a larger expenditure than Rs. 5,000, or extending over a longer term than the period between the date on which the contract is made and the end of the year in which it is made, shall be binding on the Corporation. The Commissioner will, under section 56, be bound to give notice in the local journals of his intention to make any contract involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 or upwards, and to invite tenders for the same, and all contracts whatsoever entered into by him on behalf of the Corporation must, under section 54, be reported by him to the Town Council within one week after they have been made; and finally all contracts relating to the execution of work or the furnishing of material, whatever their amount may be, must be in writing.

Sections 10, 61, and 62 of the bill as introduced have been omitted, and in their stead a short and comprehensive section (62 of the bill as amended) has been entered. Section 21 of the original bill has also been omitted, as section 65 defines with sufficient clearness the constitution of the Municipal fund.

A majority of the members of the Select Committee is of opinion that buildings and lands owned by Government should be exempt from Municipal house rates, and that buildings and lands occupied for public purposes by Government and Government buildings occupied by military officers and troops should be exempt from occupiers' rates also.

After full consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems of preparing the assessments, giving notice of the assessments and revising them, of preferring appeals against such assessments, and of the proceedings to be followed in case of complaints, as also of the time when and the mode in which bills should be presented and payments made on account of the municipal rates, the Select Committee are of opinion that the system at present in force should be continued. The municipal officers who are best acquainted with its practical working consider that no change in it is desirable. The experience of seven years is in its favour, and no sufficient reason has been shown to warrant the introduction in its place of a new and more complicated system of finally assessing and collecting the municipal rates, which would materially increase the clerical work of the municipal offices, would apparently necessitate the employment of additional municipal servants, and would act as a direct incentive to appeals against the assessments as first fixed. The committee have therefore omitted the sections in the bill as read a first time in which the innovations were embodied, and have inserted in the bill in lieu of them the sections in Act II. of 1865 bearing on the subject, which were necessarily excluded from the bill as introduced.

Now words have been added to section 92 giving the Commissioner power, whenever he may think fit, to supply Vehar Water at a fixed rate by measurement or by contract to persons, in place of levying from them the water rate referred to in section 91.

An important modification has been effected in section 103 (102 of the bill as introduced), providing that when any house or building is sublet in rooms or flats by the owner, and when any land is sublet in portions by the owner, the owner of such house or land, and not the tenants, shall be liable for the payment of occupiers' rates. The new arrangement will be more convenient alike to the owner and to the municipal officers.

The Select Committee, after consideration of a petition presented by a number of cart owners and drivers of Bombay, are unable to see any reason for reducing the tax proposed to be levied on labour carts and labour hackeries, or to perceive any cause why every horse, pony or mule under 13 hands in height should not be taxed. They therefore have made no alteration in Schedule A. A new section (112) has been added making it incumbent on every person who has not previously owned a vehicle, horse, pony or mule to give notice to the Municipal Commissioner when he becomes possessed of any such animal or vehicle and rendering him liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 if he omits to give such notice.

A material alteration has been effected in section 116 (114 of the bill as read a first time) by the addition of a clause empowering the Corporation with the sanction of Government from time to time to add to or diminish the number of articles on which town duties shall be leviable and also to vary the rates leviable on those articles. This will obviate the necessity for fresh legislation whenever it is desirable to make any alteration in the list of articles subject to town duties. By a majority of the members of the Select Committee it was determined to add cotton to Schedule B as an article on which town duties should be imposed. The rate proposed is only four annas per candy or about 1-130th of a penny per pound, an imperceptible burden. The revenue derived from this duty would however constitute a material aid to the municipal exchequer.

The Select Committee have modified to a certain extent the provisions of sections 135 and 136. In section 135 the word "authorized" has been substituted for "directed." The wording of the first portion of section 136 has been changed, and in the paragraphs of the same section relating to public instruction it has been thought advisable to introduce words showing that it is not intended that the entire cost of providing public instruction and of erecting and maintaining public libraries and museums should be met from municipal revenues. The second clause of that section has been omitted as superfluous. Section 136 of the bill as introduced has been omitted and a new section (137) has been added declaring it to be the duty of the Corporation to provide funds adequate for the purpose of cleansing, draining and lighting the city and of maintaining a proper water supply and keeping in good repair the public roads and streets. This provision will, the Committee think, meet all the requirements of the case. Section 139 has been omitted and a new section (140) has been inserted declaring that no liability shall be deemed to have accrued by reason of any non-compliance hitherto with the provisions of section 8 of Act II. of 1865.

A proviso has been added to section 153 forbidding the Commissioner or Corporation to grant without the previous sanction of Government, a concession to any person or company to lay down any tramway or railway on the public streets. The necessity for this restriction is obvious.

Immediately after section 162 in the bill as introduced five new sections have been inserted. These sections are sections 140, 158, 159, 160, and 161 of Act II. of 1865 slightly modified in some unimportant respects. The Committee have thought it advisable to expunge that portion of section 176 which rendered it a penal offence for an owner or occupier of a house to refuse to allow a pipe to be affixed to or carried over his house by the Municipal Commissioner or his subordinates, and have considered it sufficient to re-enact in place of the section as it originally stood section 163 of Act II. of 1865, with the necessary minor alterations.

Sections 174 and 177 of the bill as introduced have been omitted, and sections 166, 168 and 170 of Act II. of 1865, have with some trifling modifications been entered in their stead. Section 211 of the original bill has been omitted altogether.

The Select Committee have deemed it unnecessary to describe with the minute particularity and great detail which characterized section 216 of the bill as introduced, the trades which should be held to be offensive or dangerous. An alphabetically arranged catalogue of such trades appeared to be superfluous in a legislative measure. A new section (221) has therefore been introduced, which whilst being less minute in its details will meet all requirements and include within its scope every dangerous or offensive trade and occupation.

To meet any special sanitary exigencies a section (42) has been added empowering and compelling the Municipal Commissioner in case of an unusual and violent outbreak of plague, cholera, or any other deadly epidemic to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to provide medical aid and suitable accommodation for the sufferers and to protect the health of the public generally of the city.

The Committee have considered it expedient to modify the provisions of the bill relating to the registration of deaths and the disposal of corpses. That portion of section 257 (252 of the bill as read a first time) which prescribed that before a body should be permitted to be burnt, buried or otherwise disposed of, the death should be registered and a certificate obtained from the Registrar and given to the policeman or other person appointed for the purpose at the place of disposal of the corpse, has been omitted, as it was thought that this provision would be productive of no benefit, would be inconvenient to the relatives of the deceased person, and would cause delay in the disposal of the corpse. The presentation of a certificate from the Registrar at the place for the disposal of the dead has accordingly been dispensed with. Under the bill as now amended, information of the death will have to be given to the Registrar of the district in which the deceased person resided, as soon as practicable after the death and a separate register will also be kept at the place for the disposal of the dead in which will be entered the name and late place of residence of every person whose body is brought there to be disposed of.

Section 280 of the bill as introduced has been omitted as unnecessary. If any land is required permanently or as a temporary measure for municipal purposes, it can be acquired under the provisions of Act X. of 1870. There seems to be no reason for conferring upon the Municipal Commissioner wider and more unfettered powers for the acquisition of land for public purposes than those possessed by Government. Section 110 of Act II. of 1865 has been inserted in the Bill as section 292 to enable the Commissioner with the sanction of the Corporation to sell any lands or buildings vested in the Corporation.

A section (301) has been added rendering it compulsory on the Corporation to keep up the Sinking Funds prescribed in section 257 of Act II. of 1865, and to section 304 a clause has been attached declaring the time for which the bill when passed shall be in force, and giving power to the Governor in Council to extend its operation for a further term or terms after the expiry of the first period of three years.

(Signed) H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
" A. ROGERS.
" C. J. MAYHEW.
" MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
" M. K. KENNEDY.
" E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
" J. A. FORBES.

27th August 1872.

I think that the amendment in clause 9 precluding any person who has been convicted of an offence punishable with a longer term of imprisonment than six months from being or from continuing to be a member of the Corporation should not be inserted in the bill. I think confidence ought to be placed in the good sense of the electors that they would not elect as a member of the Corporation a person who had been convicted of some serious breach of the criminal law, and that a legislative enactment on the subject is unnecessary. It looks as if the citizens of Bombay were supposed to have a favourable sympathy with the criminal class.

I do not agree to section 116 of the bill, I think certain articles such as grain of all sorts and firewood should be exempted from all town duties and that the Corporation alone should have full power to select articles on which town duties may be levied, and that the Government should have a veto only on the rates, to prevent the duties being made excessive. The schedule to the bill should contain the exempted articles and not those which may be taxed.

Inasmuch as section 137 must be read in connection with the summary powers conferred on Government by section 41, I think that section 137 is framed too broadly. I think it ought to be confined to sanitary arrangements, and need not comprise the lighting and repairing the public roads and streets.

(Signed) C. J MAYHEW.

I have signed the report of the Select Committee, but I regret I am compelled to record my dissent from the views of my honourable colleagues in relation to sections 20, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, para. 3 of sections 66, 69, 76, 77, 83, 86, 87, 97, 100, 101, 102, 2nd clause of 104, 135, 157, 158, 160, 167, 234, 241, 243, 252, and also other sections, in regard to which I have already expressed my dissent in the Select Committee, but which I am unable to name, as they have not been noted in the report of the Select Committee, nor have I been supplied with a copy of the bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The sections which I cannot name at present are chiefly some of the provisions known as building and sanitary clauses or regulations, which I conceive have been rendered more rigorous than they need be, and then they are in the Act II. of 1865. At present I am only able to sign the report, reserving my liberty to object to the sections I dissent from, when the bill comes before the Honourable Council.

(Sd.) MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

In signing the report of the Select Committee, I would wish to record my dissent from several of the provisions of the bill as it now stands. I regard the bill as characterised by a marked distrust of the whole system of municipal government which it inaugurates, and I cannot consider that a fair trial will be afforded to the experiment of local self-government in the city of Bombay unless those clauses are expunged which plainly denote want of confidence in the Corporation, and which invest that body with powers so exceedingly limited as to be almost nominal, while the Town Council becomes in fact merely a Board of auditors bearing a delusive title.

I think that much greater latitude might with advantage be allowed to the action of the Corporation, which body should for instance have full power to frame its own by-laws, and in conjunction with the Town Council fix and vary the rates and taxes and freely administer the finances of the city, subject only to such broadly defined rules as will prevent the application of the funds to other than municipal purposes. The Corporation should also, I think, be entrusted with authority to adopt and from time to time alter such regulations as may be necessary for public health, safety and convenience. The regulations referred to are more especially those included in the bill under the head of general conservancy and embrace the management of the water-supply, the building regulations, general sanitary regulations, the regulation of certain trades, of slaughter houses, of markets, &c., and of the registration of births and deaths, all or nearly all of which might, I think, be expunged from the bill and be enforced as by-laws of the Corporation.

It is hardly possible that these complicated regulations, however carefully framed, will not require occasional modification, and it seems to me that this could best be done by the Corporation, whereas in the present bill all such power to interfere in details is carefully reserved by Government, which will consequently as heretofore continue to be the really responsible authority, while the Corporation will be nothing more than a committee appointed to pass an annual budget and feel itself to be without power and therefore without responsibility, in fact a mere cypher.

The above remarks will be illustrated by referring more particularly to the proposal to fix rigidly by an Act of the supreme authority the exact width of all future streets in Bombay, to prohibit absolutely for the future the opening of any private market, and further to make the omission to report the erection of a new house or even the purchase of a new horse or carriage a penal offence Surely the regulation of such matters as these might without danger be delegated to the good sense of the Corporation.

With regard to the proposed alteration in the town duties, I consider that they should be so framed as to include only such articles as are intended for consumption in the town itself, and that a careful distinction should be drawn between what will be in the true sense town duties, and what will in fact be transit duties The proposed duty on cotton would be clearly a transit duty, and as such I am in principle opposed to it.

In several respects the bill appears to open the door towards unnecessary expenditure and increased taxation, whereas I regard the earliest possible reduction of the present oppressive burden of taxation as one of the main objects to be aimed at. I hope, therefore, that among other alterations tending towards a frugal economy, the power to impose a supplementary tax may be withdrawn; that the clauses defining the purposes to which the Municipal expenditure shall be applied may exclude all objects not absolutely necessary for public health, safety, and convenience, and further that the utmost care may be taken to protect the Municipal fund from being charged with the maintenance, lighting, &c. of new roads for the benefit of Government or of private persons.

The exemption of all Government buildings and property from municipal taxation appears to me simply unjust, because it throws on the inhabitants of a single city the onus of charges which are incurred for the benefit of the whole presidency, and to a certain extent of the whole empire.

I further consider that looking to the fact that Government have been to a great extent responsible for the heavy debt now weighing with such crushing effect upon the town, some arrangement should have been devised on this occasion for reducing the burdens thus created. Among the various ways in which this might be done may be mentioned the handing over to the Municipality, property which is in fact at present administered by Government for municipal purposes, or the reduction of the rate of interest on loans lately incurred.

As I have not yet received a copy of the bill as amended, I find myself unable accurately to specify the numbers of the sections of which I disapprove, and which I may feel bound to oppose in Council, but I believe the above remarks will sufficiently indicate them.

(Sd.) J. A. FORBES.

THE VEERUMGAUM MAHAJUN CASE.

REPLY TO THE HIGH COURT'S LETTER.

IN our issue of the 16th ultimo, we published a petition presented by Mr. Anstey to the High Court, Appellate Side, on behalf of the Mahajuns of Veerumgaum, praying that their case might be transferred from the Court of Mr E. H. Little, c. s., Assistant Full Power Magistrate, to some other tribunal on the grounds set forth in the petition. The High Court decided that Mr. Little should be given an opportunity of offering any remarks he may be inclined to make on the statements made against him. A letter was accordingly addressed to him noticing the points on which the Court required explanation. The following is Mr. Little's reply submitted to the Court through the magistrate at Ahmedabad:—

From E. H. Little, Esq., Magistrate F. P.; to A. A. Borradaile, Esq., Acting Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, August 21.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report called for in the letter from Her Majesty's High Court, No. 1141 of the 14th instant, forwarded with your endorsement No. 1251 of the 19th idem.

2. I conducted the case against the 42 men who were, in the first instance, brought before me on a charge of riot, &c., at Veerumgaum, on the 15th ultimo, precisely, in the same manner as I am, and I believe every magistrate is in the habit of conducting such cases and in no other. I examined the witnesses for the prosecution myself, and after putting such questions as I thought were legal and likely to elicit all the information which they could give upon the subject, asked the Railway Police Inspector, Mr. Baillie, who had conducted the preliminary enquiry, if he had any further questions to suggest. If he had, and they seemed to be pertinent, I put them, and then allowed the cross-examination to proceed.

3. As to para. 2 of the petition, I entirely deny that I treated the accused in such a manner as to justify the imputation that I considered them guilty, or endeavoured to extort from them any confession which they were unwilling to make. I commenced the enquiry at the Veerumgaum travellers' bungalow, and believing that the inner room of it was hardly large enough for the accommodation of so large a number as 42 accused, selected the spacious verandah for the purpose. As I could not commence the inquiry till 2 p.m., when the sun was off that side of the bungalow, there did not seem to me any special hardship in a few of the accused having to stand aside. It did so happen that a shower or two fell, but such as the accused as were exposed to it were well provided with umbrellas. Had they suggested that they could be better accommodated inside the bungalow, I should certainly have considered the suggestion, and if possible have acted upon it; but no complaint whatever was made.

4. The allegation that I would not allow the friends of the accused to have access to them is so palpably untrue that I am at a loss to understand the hardihood with which it has been made. The accused were at large on bail, and I could not prevent their friends having access to them except when they were actually in Court, and the Justices of the Honourable Court will readily understand that had such an application been made, which it was not, it would have been impossible for me to allow each one of forty-two accused men to be surrounded by his coterie of friends, and at the same time to conduct the case with the decorum essential for proceedings before a Court of Justice. I did not for a moment prevent any communication between them and their chosen legal advisers, and in this I respectfully submit that I did all which, as a judicial officer, I was at liberty to do.

5. I do not understand to what they refer when they say that I publicly addressed to them remarks which assumed their guilt.

6. As to the third para. of the petition, no request was, to the best of my memory, preferred to me by the accused to postpone the case, till the arrival of a legal adviser from Ahmedabad.

7. The allegations in the 4th and 5th paras. are a complete misrepresentation of facts. On the first day of the enquiry a Mookhtiar came forward to represent all the accused, and I exercised the discretion allowed me in section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Act, in refusing him permission to defend them. On the second day, the Government Prosecutors in the Session Judge's and Assistant Session Judge's Courts appeared on their behalf. At that early stage it was impossible for me to determine whether I should commit the case for trial by the Session Court or dispose of it myself. In the former event it would become the duty of one of these gentlemen to conduct the prosecution at the trial, and in the latter to uphold my conviction on appeal, should I convict the accused and require him to do so. In order, however, that the accused might not be deprived of legal advice, I eventually allowed Mr. Nurbheram to defend them. I respectfully submit that it was a gross breach of professional etiquette, not to mention any other considerations, that gentlemen who have a permanent retaining fee from Government on the undertsanding that they are to give it their professional services, whenever called upon, should, without permission from myself or any Court superior to me, accept a brief from the accused, and I am glad to be able to say that one, at all events, of the two European counsel who subsequently appeared for the defence, expressed the strongest disapprobation of their conduct. On the second day (Friday, July 26th) it was represented to me for the first time that the accused had engaged a European barrister who might be expected from Bombay in a day or two. I adjourned the case for two days, and resumed it at Ahmedabad on the 29th or the 30th (not on the 27th as incorrectly stated in the petition). I received a telegram from Mr. Starling to the effect that he had been retained for the defence, and asking for another day's adjournment. As many of the witnesses to be examined were railway employés who could not be conveniently spared from their duties at Veerumgaum, I considered that I could not comply with this request. I may mention that in the meantime the accused had obtained additional assistance from the pleaders of the Ahmedabad Courts.

8. I do not know to what circumstance reference is made in para. 7, unless it be that some pretended friends of the accused (other than their recognized legal advisers) so disturbed the proceedings that, after several warnings to desist, I was obliged to order them to leave the Court. I respectfully submit that in doing so I treated them more leniently than by punishing, as I conceive I should have been entitled to do under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

9. As to the allegation in the 8th para., the facts are as follows:—On the 2nd instant, at the close of the day's proceedings there were some witnesses to be examined for the prosecution who had not arrived from Veerumgaum. Not knowing exactly when they would arrive, I granted, at Mr. Starling's very urgent request, an adjournment till the 5th idem. On the morning of the 3rd I learned that they had arrived the previous evening, and an attempt had been made to tamper with one of them. After my promise to Mr. Starling, I could not take their evidence in the presence of the accused, and therefore adopted a course which I considered to be necessary in the interests of public justice, especially when it was already in evidence that an attempt had been made by some of the accused to bribe other witnesses for the prosecution, I took down their statements in the accused's absence. On the 5th they were formally examined and cross-examined, and the accused's counsel was allowed, during the cross-examination, to see their previous statements. I respectfully submit that my procedure was strictly in accordance with law and custom.

10. I distinctly deny that I refused to record any material admissions of the nature mentioned in para. 9. The two counsel for the defence, from their imperfect acquaintance with the evidence adduced, asked questions which had been already answered, or pressed points which I was prepared, as I informed them, to concede, and I naturally declined to overload the fast increasing mass of depositions with matter which, for one or other of these reasons, was unnecessary.

11. The above explanation will, I trust, satisfy the Honourable Justices that I had not any bias against the accused. The following facts will show that I treated them with even exceptional indulgence—(1), I allowed them to sit down during the greater part of the enquiry; (2) I let them have copies of all the evidence recorded against them; (3) I let their counsel address the Court both before and after the charge was framed against them; and (4) I granted an adjournment to enable them to apply first to yourself, and now to the Honourable Justices, to have the trial removed into another Court. The Honourable Justices may perhaps question the propriety of making this last concession, especially when the use that has been made of it by the accuseds' counsel is considered; but they cannot, I think, fail to see in it a desire to give the accused every chance of a fair trial.

12. It will hardly surprise the Honourable Justices to hear that I have read in the *Times of India* the report of last Wednesday's proceedings in the High Court. There are a good many statements made regarding me or attributed to me upon which the Honourable Justices have not called for an explanation. I do not think it necessary therefore to furnish one. But I trust that the Honourable Justices will understand that I am fully prepared to vindicate my every act and word during the enquiry in question, and humbly request that they will graciously afford me an opportunity of doing so on affidavit, should they consider the present explanation insufficient. I need hardly remind them that I am virtually placed on my trial on one of the gravest charges that can be made against a judicial officer—that of partiality.

13. I cannot here—if indeed I could do so anywhere consistently with self-respect—stoop to notice the violent language in which, notwithstanding the rebuke of the Court, the counsel for the defence has assailed my public character. Recent experience might, I should think, have taught that gentleman that his clients' information, though sworn, was hardly so trustworthy as to justify the assumption that the public officer whom he vilified was guilty of the misconduct attributed to him. I only refer to his speech to show that those whom he represents have entirely changed their front. Before me Mr. Taylor, whilst regretting the position in which the law placed me as a magistrate, admitted that I had kept well within it, and had conducted the enquiry with strict impartiality. As that gentleman dilated upon this point for about five hours on two successive days, I venture to think that my memory may be trusted. I may add that he expressly stated that he had been treated with great courtesy.

14. I would respectfully beg to draw the Honourable Justices' attention to the similarity of the present tactic of the accuseds' counsel to those adopted two or three years ago in the case of Regina vs. Roopaliba. The fact that one of these gentlemen appeared for the accused in that case too may partly account for this. It was an offence triable by a magistrate. The accused applied for the transfer of the trial to another Court in a petition full of misrepresentations which, when called upon by the High Court, the magistrate pointed out. The application was, however, unopposed, and the Honourable Justices recommended that the case should be committed to the Sessions Court, which acquitted the accused. I trust that I am not exceeding my duty in asking that the Honourable Justices should refer to this case, and see whether it establishes a precedent which, if followed, is likely to promote the ends of justice.

15. With reference to the last para. but one of the Registrar's letter, I beg to state that I have proceeded solely on the report of a police officer. I never stated that I was acting under section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code, nor made the slightest allusion to that section, except to answer an irrelevant objection made by one of the counsel, which showed a limited acquaintance with the law, under which he had taken upon himself the responsible task of defending the accused.

16. On reading the last para. of the Registrar's letter again, I am led to think that the Honourable Justices are under the impression that the case is ripe for decision, and if it were so, my proceedings might naturally excite their surprise. The farthest stage, however, that has been reached is that the charges have been framed, and the accused have handed in a list of 126 witnesses to be called in their defence.—I have, &c.,

E. H. LITTLE, Magistrate, F.P.

From the Magistrate of Ahmedabad; to the Registrar, Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, dated Ahmedabad, August 22.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions of the Honourable the Judges forwarded in your 1141, dated 14th instant, I have the honour to append Mr. Little's reply to the allegations made in application therein referred to.

2. I have also to add that I have been in communication with Mr. Little during the investigation, and have been occasionally consulted by him thereon.

3. I have no hesitation in saying that it is impossible for a case to have been conducted, as far as the conduct has come under my observation since the 28th ultimo, when I returned from leave—with a greater wish to be impartial, and to allow the fullest liberty and consideration to the accused.

4. Mr. Little's tone in each of his personal communications has been that of an officer unusually anxious on this point. I testify to this somewhat earnestly, because I was struck with it.

5. The very postponement, which has permitted this application, was deprecated by me as unreasonable, and granted by Mr. Little, as he himself said to me, not to give the accused any grounds for thinking he was prejudiced against them or unwilling to show them consideration.

6. I would allude to the statement made by Mr. Taylor, in his application to me and by the counsel before their Lordship, that the magistrate combining in himself the prosecutor, advocate, &c, with the judge, was therefore unable to be impartial, and I would respectfully point out that, if the application be acceded to on the ground of this combination, there will hardly be a case triable by a magistrate to which the principle will not apply, and I would ask their Lordships' permission, should the Court be disposed in any way to accept the theory of this part of the application, to have the subject argued by counsel, whom I am prepared to instruct on behalf of the Crown.

7. I draw the attention of the Honourable the Judges to Mr. Little's request to be present when the application is resumed, so that he may file an affidavit or give personal evidence or instruct counsel on any fresh allegations which may then be made.—I have, &c.,

A. A. BORRADAILE, Acting Magistrate.

WHAT BECAME OF THE THREE HUNDRED BARRELS OF BEER?

THREE hundred barrels of beer sent from the commissariat sheds, Calcutta, to Barrackpore, and never received! Never heard of again; never acknowledged by the Commissariat officer at Barrackpore; never missed by the Commissariat Examiner, Fort William. Houdin himself might envy this departmental sleight-of-hand. Imagine three hundred barrels up the sleeve, or under the tails, of somebody's coat, and a delighted audience of commissariat serjeants, baboos, and officials looking on! All kinds of reports are current as to the probable fate of the beer. A swarm of alligators are said to have made a dash upon the convoy, from the banks of the river, and, after driving off the *gomastha* to have knocked in the heads of the barrels with their tails, and so swallowed up the pleasant beverage. There are three simple villagers ready to swear they saw the alligators staggering back to the Hooghly, each with some bits of what looked like wood tucked under their fore-arms. One *gomastha* has shrewdly suggested that "plenty lose road, how can find?" and telegrams have been despatched to Diamond Harbour and Peshawur directing the local authorities to act with great caution. Such is the situation at the present. Beer which left Calcutta for Barrackpore, distant sixteen miles, never reached its destination, from which the Commissariat Examiner, Fort William, infers that the country to the north must be in the hands of the enemy, and the value of the diluted malt has, therefore, been written off to debit of Government. The process certainly appears a remarkably simple one, but what about the responsibility? Did the despatching officer intimate the transfer of stock to the Examiner, leaving him to see that credit was duly afforded by the Barrackpore Commissariat Executive, or did he not? If he did not do so, the blame rests with him; if he did, then the neglect belongs to the Examiner. Three hundred casks of beer may be a small matter; but, then, they suggest unpleasant thoughts of other three thousand ditto gone astray past all finding. What happens at head-quarters, under the very eyes of the gods themselves, of the Audit Office itself, may possibly happen at a distance of eight hundred miles. At least, we venture to think so.—*Indian Daily News.*

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

WE are sorry to hear from Rawulpindee that cholera broke out in that city on the 21st instant, and up to the 25th instant there had been 12 cases of it, out of which five terminated fatally.

Happily the troops, police, and the inmates of the jail, are as yet quite free from the disease.

The city has been entirely cut off from cantonments by a strong cordon of military sentries (native.)

The General commanding the division with his staff are down from the Hills and all the medical staff of the station are, we are glad to hear, at their posts ready for every emergency. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are however still at Murree.

In the meantime, however, our correspondent informs us "every means of fumigation, sweeping, draining, and the whole pharmacopœia of sanitary remedies are being adopted, and every precautionary measure possible is being taken, to *drive* out the common enemy that threatens to invade the station."

The whole of the European troops garrisoning Meean Meer are now moved out into camp on account of the breaking out of cholera in that station.

Last evening the remaining party of the 37th Regiment, which were left behind at Meean Meer, were sent out to a place 88 miles on the Mooltan line under the command of Lieutenant Gaulter.

The Royal Artillery are encamped on the Lahore and Ferozepore road, and we understand that their sick in hospital have been removed from their hospital building to tents pitched for their accommodation on the Artillery parade-ground. We regret to announce the sad news of the death of Lieutenant Bamford, R. A., who fell a victim to cholera.

Cholera has made its appearance amongst the native troops at Kohat. On the 22nd and 23rd instant, there were 14 cases, but all had not proved fatal.

Great precautionary measures are being taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, and every effort is being made to cleanse and purify the city. A cordon of sentries has been established at the entrance of the Kohat Pass.

We are happy to inform our readers that the authorities announce great improvement in the health of the city of Lahore and its suburbs. Very few fresh cases of cholera have been reported during the past week, and we are glad to learn that no cases have occurred during the last two days in the Central Jail amongst the prisoners.

There has been a marked improvement since the last storm of rain we had on the 21st instant.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE SHARANPORE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WE have been favoured with the report of the Orphanage and other Missionary institutions of the Church Missionary Society, at Sharanpore. The Missionary in charge speaks doubtfully of the prospect of his being able to remain much longer, and gratulantly of the help likely to be afforded by his coadjutor, the Rev. R. A. Squires. We observe the statement incidentally made that "not one in a thousand of the population are able to read." Is this true of the villages in the Nassick collectorate? It is considerably below the estimates usually made, which reckon about four per cent. of the population as readers. The last year has been, financially, as regards the Orphanage, a decided success, to be ascribed mainly to the kind exertions of E. D. Stead, Esq. The Orphanage starts on a new year free of debt. The orphans are now 85 in number. The African Asylum has 69 inmates. Six of the pupils joined the Livingstone Search Expedition, which, as our readers are aware, penetrated but a little way into the country, and then returned. The removal of this Asylum to some part of East Africa is talked about; and we join Mr. Price in hoping that it may be carried out. An Indian training is hardly the thing to fit these youths for life in Africa. 46 adults were baptized last year in connection with this Mission, and the number of Communicants is 184.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(*Manchester Guardian.*)

ABOUT a week ago we were able to announce that the first bale of the new American cotton crop had been brought to market in Texas. The bale was received at Brownsville on the 8th July. It was stated on 'Change that so early a receipt of new cotton was quite unprecedented; but as a matter of fact the first bale of the crop gathered in 1860-61 was received three days earlier, that is on the 5th of July, 1860, at New Orleans. It was not so much the date, however, as the circumstance, of the first bale having been received that attracted the attention of operators. The fact brought them face to face with the new crop, and although we cannot get much new cotton here until towards the close of the year, the market will, henceforth, be controlled mainly by the advices received from time to time touching the progress of the plant and the gathering of the crop; and the uppermost question now is what is likely to be the extent of the yield? That it will be larger than that of the season just closed no one doubts, but there is a great difference of opinion as to the extent of the excess. Leaving out of consideration extreme high and low figures the estimates range between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 bales.

Many people express a very confident belief that the yield will reach the large figures touched in 1870-71 namely, 4,350,000 bales all told; but at present there is nothing to warrant so sanguine an expectation. There has been less land sown, and fewer fertilisers used, this year than in 1870, and the season has opened less favourably. During the past week or ten days numerous unfavourable accounts have been received from various sections of the south. There have been continuous rains, and the worm and caterpillar have made their appearance in numerous important districts. Whereas, on the 25th July, 1870, Messrs. W. P. Wright and Co. wrote:—"The weather during the past week has been again highly favourable for the growing and maturing of the cotton plant. A high range of temperature has prevailed over the entire cotton region; occasional showers have fallen in some localities, but no rain to cause the slightest injury. We hear no complaints, and believe that the condition of the plant and the prospects for the crop are all that could be desired at this moment. The hot weather is adverse to the advent of the caterpillar;" and the same month's report issued by the Agricultural Bureau, it was said "The condition of the crop is so far favourable for a good yield;" "neither the caterpillar or boll worm has yet appeared, and there are few drawbacks which a few weeks of favourable weather cannot repair. With an average season, the present acreage should give nearly 3,500,000 of bales. With one of the extraordinary length of the last, the product would be little short of 4,000,000. The crop was of so remarkable a character for continued growth and late picking, that our October estimate (a reasonable one at the time) of 2,700,000 bales was advanced at the close of the season to 3,000,000." The largest figure here indicated is 4,000,000 bales, but the yield was 4,350,000. This is fully explained in the annual report of the Bureau: "Upon receipt of returns to November 1st, the usual date for the recurrence of killing frost, an estimate of 3,800,000 bales was calculated, but the continued high temperature, growth, and maturation of bolls, and unexampled weather for picking, by which the work was successfully extended into January, added a full half-million bales to the expected crop. The result proved the estimate to be a very reasonable one. Had the cotton season been one of medium length, an estimate of 4,000,000 bales would have proved quite too high. Unlike corn and other farm crops, cotton, being a perennial, continues to produce new flowers and fruits in undiminished measure, until the plant is killed by frost."

Twelve months ago the Bureau, after remarking upon the generally low condition of the crop, observed that with a season as long as that of 1870 there should be gathered a crop of 3,200,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869; with a season of average length, 2,900,000 bales; with an early frost and very unfavourable season for picking, 2,700,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropitious circumstances, would probably reduce the crop to 2,500,000 bales, and a steady improvement of the plant for sixty days, with the longest and most favourable picking season, might carry the aggregate up to 3,500,000. Two months later the Bureau, with later information at hand, thought that a total yield of 3,000,000 bales would be a very good result; but the actual total at the end of the season is not likely to exceed 2,950,000, including 240,000 bales for cotton received overland, and delivered direct to consumers in the south. These figures compare as follow with those of the previous two seasons in thousands of bales:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Receipts at the ports	2,710	4,032	2,911
Received overland	160	229	154
Commercial crop	2,870	4,261	3,065
Southern consumption	80	91	90
Total actual crop	2,950	4,352	3,155

The extent of land under cultivation was 7,900,000 acres in 1869-70; 8,885,000 in 1870-71; and 7,745,000 in 1871-72. The average production per acre in decimal portions of a bale in each year was as follows:—

	Acres.	Bales.	Per acre.
1869	7,900,000	3,155,000	0·399
1870	8,885,000	4,352,000	0·489
1871	7,745,000	2,950,000	0·380

The quantity of land sown this year is reported as being about 8,694,000 acres. On the basis of the figures for each of the past three seasons the outturn of cotton will be as follows:—

Basis of	Acres.	Bales per acre.	Total No. of Bales.
1869	8,694,000	0·399	3,469,000
1870	"	0·489	4,251,000
1871	"	0·380	3,303,000

Average number of bales, 3,670,000.

Under the most favourable circumstances, therefore, the crop is not likely to exceed 4,240,000, while under the most adverse it is not likely to fall short of 3,303,000. So far as the season has gone it has not been so good as that of 1870, nor so bad as that of 1871. Everything, therefore, favours a medium figure, say 3,670,000 bales. A total yield of 3,670,000 bales, less 90,000 for southern consumption, would give a commercial crop of 3,580,000 bales. Northern spinners would require fully 1,000,000 bales. There would then remain 2,580,000 for export, of which Great Britain would get about 70 per cent., and the Continent 30 per cent., say 1,595,000 and 885,000 bales respectively, against 2,343,000 and 887,000 in the great season of 1870-71. With a season no better than that of 1869-70, which was a very favourable one, the total yield will not exceed 3,470,000 bales or 200,000 less than the figure upon which we have based the preceding calculations. Having thus laid the facts of the case as to supply before our readers, we shall leave them to draw their own conclusions as to price.

(*Providence Journal*, July 16.)

THE importance of the cotton crop, beyond that of our other large products, is enhanced by the fact that in consequence of the demand for export it is always at some price equivalent to gold in the payment of our interest abroad, and in payment of our imports. The price is, of course, a matter of consequence, but it is not so important as a large crop. For with lower prices and a large crop, the same amount of money can be realized and the entire product sold; whereas, although a small crop may and will enhance the price, it also reduces the demand. That is the best state of things wherein the planter gets a fair profit, the manufacturer a fair profit; and the cloth is sold at such a rate that consumers, the world over, can afford to purchase and use liberally. Any spasmodic and unnatural gain by the planter or manufacturer is, in the long run, of no advantage. Considering the condition of our finances, our obligations abroad, and the amount of our imports, as we have become accustomed to them, it is worth while to examine the prospects of our cotton crop to see what, in regard to it, is the outlook for the current year. At starting it is obvious to say that there is time enough yet before the gathering of the crop to upset the best calculations made to-day. Already we read of the appearance of the noxious worm, and it depends almost wholly upon the weather of the next few weeks whether we are to have the present excellent promise carried out or cut off. A large proportion of hot and wet weather will develop this pest so as to destroy materially the product; clear weather will carry the present fine stand on to perfection. There is also the risk of early frosts, about which as yet no calculation can be made. It is something, however, to know what present appearances indicate, and it is gratifying to know that, so far, we have every cause for congratulation.

The area of cotton planted is in every State an increased one. The stand is now an average one. The average increase throughout the cotton States will approximate, according to the report of the Agricultural Department, 13 per cent., and what is especially noteworthy is the fact that the most favourable aspects are to be found in those States producing the largest amount of cotton to the acre. Should the season continue favourable, the number of bales marketed this year will reach, speaking roundly, 4,000,000. The more sanguine calculators estimate a crop of 5,000,000 bales.

It will be seen that these expectations leave a very considerable margin for a crop, even under unfavourable conditions, for the balance of the season. There is nothing as yet to indicate any specially injurious weather or contingencies. If there should be a crop of 4,000,000 bales, of course the present price could not be maintained; nor need they be to remunerate well the planter. Without doubt the south, by the use of fertilizers, more economical management and more thrifty oversight, is learning to produce more cheaply than for the years immediately succeeding the war. There are more small planters who hire less labour, and get more work done by those whom they employ. In a word, there is more industry and prudence, and, of course, production at less cost. There is substantially no competition; the market is secure. The prosperity of the south is the prosperity of the north. The great and greatest problem to be solved in our day is how to get food and clothing at the least expense to and for the people. And by working in this direction the capitalist is doing the most and best he can to insure the safety and remunerativeness of his possessions.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 9.)

THE business in the House of Lords during the pas week has been mainly confined to the winding up of numerous local and unimportant measures, in addition to which the Public Health Bill and the Licensing Bill have been passed. The prorogation is to take place to-morrow, August 10.

In the House of Commons the general business of the week has been the hurried winding up of the various measures incidental to the close of the session. A motion by Mr. Butt for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into Mr. Justice Keogh's Galway judgment has been negatived. There has been a debate on the Ayrton-Hooker controversy.

Mr. Grant Duff introduced the Indian Budget on Aug. 6, and contended that the unsuitability of an Indian income-tax was not generally admitted, but was of opinion that the question was one upon which the Indian Finance Committe would have to report. A resolution by Mr. Fawcett to the effect that the tax might be dispensed with during the coming year, and that other taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be considerably reduced if the finances of that country were administered with adequate care and economy, was eventually withdrawn.

Her Majesty is expected to leave Osborne for Scotland in a few days.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will occupy Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, the residence of Mr. Corbin Finch, during the autumn manœuvres; and will shortly pay a visit to Portland to open the new breakwater erected there.

The Duke of Edinburgh completed his twenty-eighth year on August 6.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne are at Inverness.

The French Assembly has adjourned its sittings till November. M. Thiers is making a holiday tour, and has gone to Trouville, where he has been well received by the authorities and the people.

Great preparations are making in Berlin for the approaching visit of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, who are expected there on a visit to the Emperor William early next month.

A great festival has been held at Munich to commemorate the 400th year of the University in that city.

The municipal elections in Rome and the provinces have resulted in favour of the Moderate Liberals by large majorities.

Great public festivities have taken place at Venice to inaugurate the opening of a new service by the steamers of the P. and O. Company, in connection with the Brindisi route to India, by which the steamers will start from Venice on their outward voyage.

The King of Spain has been continuing his tour throughout the Spanish provinces, and has left Santander for Bilbao. He has everywhere been most enthusiastically received by the people.

The sittings of the Geneva tribunal have been adjourned till August 14. No reports of the proceedings have been allowed to appear.

Mr. Greeley's friends are very sanguine as to his success for the Presidency of the United States.

The Mexican Congress has proclaimed a general amnesty, and have ordered the presidential elections to take place in consequence of the death of Juarez.

News has reached London of an attack on the Abyssinian provinces by Egyptian troops.

Mr. Childers has been appointed to the vacant Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Penzance has been prevented from attending to his professional duties during the past week from an attack of illness.

Further despatches have been received from Dr. Livingtone, which have been made public by the Foreign Office. His letters to his family are to be kept secret for the present.

The mayor and many of the influential inhabitants of Southampton have paid a friendly visit to the American fleet laying at that port, and have been received in the most cordial manner by the admiral and his officers.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have affirmed the judgment of the Chief Court of the Punjaub in the case of Rajah Saligram and others v. the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Purchas has been personally served with notice of suspension of duties and emoluments for twelve months, for contempt of court.

Severe thunderstorms, accompanied with destructive lightning and serious floods, have raged

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throughout the kingdom during the past week, to the great destruction of growing crops.

The strike question continues with great obstinacy, and the London postmen and omnibus men have now joined the movement for less work and better pay.

It is stated as probable that the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly be placed at the head of the Naval Reserve Corps.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General Griffith, R.A.; Major W. D Bedford, h.p.; Col. T. S. Begbie, late 44th Regt.; Admiral Sir E. Collier, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. A. H. Kirwan, late 66th Regt.; Col. P. D. Otley, Bo. Ret.; S. T. Cuthbert, late Ben. C.S.; Surg. W. Pitcairn, Bo. Ret.; A. N. Shaw, Esq., late Bo. C.S.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The accompanying extracts from a letter which I have lately received from Dr. Livingstone may interest many of your readers, even after the ample details from his official and other despatches which have been already published.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Livingstone is right in attributing the want of success in forwarding supplies, before Mr. Stanley went up, to the machinations of those interested in the continuance of the slave trade. They did their best to thwart the efforts of the British Consul at Zanzibar to relieve the great traveller whose life has been devoted to the extinction of the East African slave trade; and, but for Mr. Stanley's energy, the slave-traders would probably have succeeded in their object.

There can be equally little doubt, I think, as to the soundness of Livingstone's advice regarding the best steps to effect the objects to which his labours have been directed.

Let a free African settlement be established under British protection at Mombas, or some other healthy spot in the highland near the East Coast. It will not be necessary for this purpose to transfer such a settlement from the Western Coast.

Mombas still, I believe, belongs to the British; but, in any case, a suitable arrondissement, and whatever else may be needed for the settlement, may be readily obtained by friendly negotiations from the native headmen and from the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, no doubt, may be brought to see, what the potentates of the West Coast have already acknowledged, that his true interests will in the long run be better served by employing his subjects in agriculture and legitimate commerce than by permitting the destruction of nine-tenths by murder and starvation in order that the remaining tenth may be sold into slavery.

It may be worth while to consider whether the same end might not be promoted by appointing an assistant to Dr. Livingstone who already holds a Consular commission from Her Majesty's Government.

There would be no difficulty in selecting from among the many scores of candidates who have volunteered to go to Livingstone's aid some one who has experience on that coast, and, perhaps, some knowledge of the people and their language. He might be instructed to establish his head quarters in any healthy locality between the coast and Lake Tanganyika which he might find best adapted as a half-way house between Zanzibar and the field of Central African exploration, which Dr. Livingstone shows us is also the latest field of the slave-hunters.

Here supplies and instruments such as Livingstone requires might remain in safety till they could be forwarded with good prospects of reaching him, and the outpost would form a good base for fresh exploration of the vast and fertile regions the veil over which is now partially lifted, but the immense resources of which will not be made fully apparent until the slave trade is effectually checked.

The establishment of such an outpost would be invaluable as an auxiliary to any measures which might be taken to stop the slave trade on the coast.

Indeed, without some such outpost in the vicinity of the slave-hunting grounds, it is possible that the best considered measures on the coast may only cause a temporary diversion of the current of slave trade, without effectually stopping it at its sources.

You have already directed the attention of your readers to the subject; and I earnestly trust you will not permit it to drop out of sight, for there can be no doubt it is of incalculable importance, not only to the general interests of humanity but to civilization and commerce in Western Asia as well as throughout the interior of Africa.

Faithfully yours,
H. B. E. FRERE.

Wressil-lodge, Wimbledon-common, Aug. 8.

"Ujiji, Dec. 20, 1871.

"My dear Sir Bartle,—Having now a safe opportunity of sending to the coast, I throw aside a good long letter, written more than a year ago in Manyema, to give you the latest intelligence. That is not of a very satisfactory nature, for I have been the victim of misfortune in having my affairs handed over, without my will, to slaves and slave dealers. The loss of time and of money has been very serious, but I now see a way out of it all.

"I thought that all the world knew that our Government was stringently opposed to its officers employing slave labour, but when my friend Dr. Kirk, Acting Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, undertook to get supplies and men for me, he went to Ludha, a rich Banian and concealed slave trader, who intrusted the affair to slaves, and they, after squandering the stores for 16 months, finished up by selling off the remainder for slaves and ivory. It is a sore story, and I feel unwilling to tell, that another lot of £500 worth was taken to Ludha again, and intrusted to slaves again, who did the same thing a second time, all except the complete spoliation.

"They lay at Bagamoio, on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, three and a half months, and no one looked near them . . . . But an American gentlemen came here, sent by the son of the Editor of the *New York Herald*, at an expense of over £4,000, and he has done what he can . . . . . and with the goods he offers, together with the dregs left by the slaves, now a month east of this, I hope to hire men and finish up my work. This gentleman, Mr. Stanley, got a letter on the 13th current from the American Consul at Zanzibar, dated 11th June, and Aden telegrams of European news up to the 29th of April. My latest date is November, 1870, and it, with the goods, has been more than a year on the way. In fact, it would not have been here for months to come had Mr. Stanley not accidentally seen it and seized it for me. But enough of this doleful tale. I am getting strong again and propose to go back eastwards a full month, to where the slaves lie, and then go west and south-west to finish up the watershed.

"People have been speculating as to where I should come out, instead of writing like Christians to cheer me when in. I suspect that beastly ignorance of geography was at the bottom of it. It has been no bairns' play, and I have lost a year in Manyema, trying to follow the central line of drainage down, and by being forced back by slaves when almost in sight of the end towards which I strained. What makes much difficulty is the well-known fact that all Banians and Arabs hate my being a witness to the slave trade. The Banian slaves all received the notion that they were not to follow, but, in accordance with some fabulous letter, force me back. This is like the low cunning of low Indians, who carry on the slave trade with their money and let the odium rest on the Arabs. I have now got into the good graces of all the Arabs in the interior with whom I have to come into contact. But the Banians and their slaves beat me with their lies. I wish to mention the only remedy I can see for this East Coast Slave Trade, that if possible it may be ventilated. It is that one of the English settlements on the West Coast be transferred, by voluntary emigration of the natives, to Mombas, which is ours already, or some other healthy point. Though I say English settlement, I do not mean a settlement of English people. . . . . Indeed, in new circumstances many of us are born fools, but I mean settlements of the West Coast, which have fulfilled the end for which they were formed. In the able report of Colonel Ord, presented to Parliament, it is stated that while the presence of the squadron has had some share in suppressing the slave trade, the result is mainly due to the existence of the settlements. This is supported by the fact that in those least visited by men-of-war it has been as effectually suppressed as in those which have been their constant resort. No additional expense would be incurred by the transference of the European officials, except that of their passage in men-of war, and Government encouragement to emigration of the native Christian population, if fairly begun, would go on with little more than superintendence. The moral element they would introduce would be of incalculable value. In West Africa the missionaries and others see the effects of missionary labour, in the general honesty and uprightness of the coloured population frowning down the meanness and duplicity so prevalent in all the Moslem race of Africa. This new Sultan was all that could be desired, before the death of his brother Suyed Majid opened his way to the Sultanat. Now, though turned ground completely in favour of the slave trade, he is none the less thought of by his people, . . . but the introduction of the moral elements in an English settlement though it may not improve the Mahomedans will certainly have a beneficial effect on the Africans. They are all favourably inclined to the English now, though they know little else about us except that we never slave.

"The Arabs have completely spoilt all the tribes between this and the coast, and they are busy at the same work in Manyema. They manage to diffuse a universal hatred of themselves, and the natives plunder their Arab teachers as shamelessly as they were at first plundered. To '*houga*' originally and at present West of this means 'to make friendship,' now it means 'to fine or mulct,' and from Mr. Stanley tribes near to this took three bales, some of calico 1,200 yards, and returned nothing. One chief demanded 85 pieces, or 340 yards, and got it. The Arabs completely spoil the people wherever they go, and as for religion they have never been known to attempt to propagate it. The gossip of the West Coast immoral traders . . . is simply a sneering at good men whose lives are a standing rebuke to theirs. But let the effects of their labours be compared with the effects of Arab intercourse, and the most obtuse and bigoted would at once award the palm to the Christian missionaries, and they discourage polygamy.

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

"Unyanyembe, March 13, 1872.

"Came here about 2 south of Speke's Kazeh, on the 18th of February. Mr. Stanley goes off to-morrow home, and when he has sent 50 free men from the coast, I shall start for the ancient fountains. I seized what goods remained after 16 months' plundering by slaves. Mr. Stanley supplied me with everything I needed, and you may be sure I am extremely thankful to Mr. Bennett for his generosity and to Mr. Stanley for his pluck. Thanks to Heaven, I am now strong and well, and eager to be off and finish the sources. . . .

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

In the first despatch, addressed to Lord Stanley, as Foreign Secretary, dated Bambarre, Manyuema Country, say about 150 min. west of Ujiji, November 15, 1870, the Doctor says:—

"As soon as I recovered sufficiently to be able to march from Ujili, I went up Tanganyika about 60 miles, and then struck away north-west into the country of the Manyuema or Manyema, the reputed cannibals. My object was to follow down the central line of drainage of the Great Nile Valley, which I had seen passing through the great Lake Bangweolo, and changing its names from Chambeze to Luapula; then, again, on passing through Lake Moero, assuming the name Lualaba, and after forming a third lake, Kamolondo, becoming itself a great riverain lake, with many islands in it. I soon found myself in the large bend which this great lacustrine river makes by flowing west about 180 miles, then sweeping round to the north. Two hours were the utmost I could accomplish in a day; but by persevering I gained strength, and in July came up to the trading party of Muhamad Bogharib, who, by native medicines and carriage, saved my life in my late severe illness at Marungu. Two days before we reached Bambarre, the residence of the most sensible of the Manyema chiefs, called Moenekuss, we met a band of Ujijian traders carrying 18,000lb. weight of ivory, bought in this new field for a mere trifle in thick copper bracelets and beads. The traders had been obliged to employ their slaves to collect the ivory, and slaves with guns in their hands are often no better than demons. We heard but one side of the story, the slave version, and such as would have appeared in the newspaper, if they had one—'The Manyema were very bad, were always in the wrong; wanted in fact to eat the slaves, and always gave them just reason to capture women and children, goats, sheep, fowls, and grain. The masters did not approve of this, but the deeds had been done, and then masters and men joined in one harmonious chorus, 'The Manyema are bad, bad, bad, awfully bad, and cannibals!'

"In going west of Bambarre, in order to embark on the Lualaba, I went down the Luamo, a river of from 100 yards to 200 yards broad, which rises in the mountains opposite Ujiji, and flows across the great bend of the Lualaba. When near its confluence I found myself among people who had lately been maltreated by the slaves, and they naturally looked on me as of the same tribe as their persecutors. Africans are not generally unreasonable, though smarting under wrongs, if you can fairly make them understand your claim to innocence, and do not appear as having your 'back up.' The women here were particularly outspoken in asserting our identity with the cruel strangers. On calling to one vociferous lady, who gave me the head trader's name, to look at my colour and see if it were the same as his, she replied, with a bitter little laugh, 'Then you must be his father!' The worst the men did was to turn out in force, armed with their large spears and wooden shields, and show us out of their districts. Glad that no collision took place, we returned to Bambarre, and then, with our friend Muhamad, struck away due north, he to buy ivory, and I to reach another part of Lualaba and buy a canoe. The country is extremely beautiful, but difficult to travel over. The mountains of light gray granite stand like islands in new red sandstone, and mountain and valley are all clad in a mantle of different shades of green. The vegetation is indescribably rank. Through the grass—if grass it can be called, which is over half an inch in diameter in the stalk, and from 10 to 12 feet high—nothing but elephants can walk. The leaves of this megatherium grass are armed with minute spikes, which as we worm our way along elephant walks, rub disagreeably on the side of the face where the gun is held, and the hand is made sore by fending it off the other side for hours. The rains were fairly set in by November, and in the mornings, or after a shower, these leaves were loaded with moisture, which wet us to the bone. The valleys are deeply undulating, and in each innumerable dells have to be crossed. There may be only a thread of water at the bottom, but the mud, mire, or (*scottice*) 'glaur' is grievous; 30 or 40 yards of the path on each side of the stream are worked by the feet of passengers into an adhesive compound. By placing a foot on each side of the narrow way one may waddle a little distance along, but the rank crop of grasses, gingers, and bushes cannot spare the few inches of soil required for the side of the foot, and down he comes into the slough. The path often runs along the bed of the rivulet for 60 or more yards, as if he who first cut it out went that distance seeking for a part of the forest less dense for his axe. In other cases the Muale palm, from which here, as in Madagascar, grass cloth is woven, and called by the same name, 'lamba,' has taken possession of the valley. The leaf stalks, as thick as a strong man's arm, fall off and block up all passage, save by a path made and mixed up by the feet of elephants and buffaloes; the slough therein is groan-compelling and deep. Every now and then the traders, with rueful faces, stand panting; the sweat trickles down my face and I suppose that I look as grim as they, though I try to cheer them with the hope that good prices will reward them at the coast for ivory obtained with so much toil. In some cases the subsoil has given way beneath the elephant's enormous weight; the deep hole is filled with mud, and one, taking it all to be about half deep, steps in to the top of the thigh, and flaps on to a seat soft enough, but not luxurious; a merry laugh relaxes the facial muscles, though I have no other reason for it than that it is better to laugh than to cry.

"Between each district of Manyema large belts of the primeval forest still stand. Into these the sun, though vertical, cannot penetrate except by sending down at midday thin pencils of rays into the gloom. The rain-water stands for months in stagnant pools made by the feet of elephants; and the dead leaves decay on the damp soil, and make the water of the numerous rivulets of the colour of strong tea. The climbing plants, from the size of whipcord to that of a man-of-war's hawsers, are so numerous that the ancient path is the only passage. When one of the giant trees falls across the road it forms a wall breast high to be climbed over, and the mass of tangled ropes brought down makes cutting a path around it a work of time which travellers never undertake.

"Bad water and frequent wettings told on us all by choleraic symptoms and loss of flesh. Meanwhile, the news of cheap ivory caused a sort of Californian gold fever at Ujiji, and we were soon overtaken by a horde numbering 600 muskets, all eager for the precious tusks. These had been left by the Manyema in the interminable forests where the animals had been slain. The natives knew where they lay, and, if treated civilly, readily brought them, many half rotten, or gnawed by a certain rodent to sharpen his teeth, as London rats do on leaden pipes. I had already in this journey two severe lessons that travelling in an unhealthy climate in the rainy season is killing work. By getting drenched to the skin once too often in Marungu I had pneumonia, the illness to which I have referred, and that was worse than ten fevers—that is, fevers treated by our medicine, and not by the dirt supplied to Bishop Mackenzie at the Cape as the same. Besides being unwilling to bear the new comers' company, I feared that by further exposure in the rains the weakness might result in something worse. I went seven days south-west, or a little backwards, to a camp formed by the head men of the ivory horde, and on the 7th of February went into winter quarters. I found these men as civil and kind as I could wish. A letter from the Sultan at Zanibar, which I owe to the kind offices of Sir Bartle Frere, has been of immense service to me with most of his subjects. I had no medicine but rest, shelter; boiling all the water I used, and a new potato, found among the natives, as restorative, soon put me all right. The rain continued into July, and 58 inches fell. The mud from the clayey soil was awful, and it laid up some of the strongest men, in spite of their intense eagerness for ivory. I lost no time, after it was feasible to travel, in preparing to follow the river; but my attendants were fed and lodged by the slave women, whose husbands were away from the camp on trade, and pretended to fear going into a canoe. I consented to refrain from buying one. They then pretended to fear the people, though the inhabitants all along the Lualaba were reported by the slaves to be remarkably friendly. I have heard both slaves and freemen say, 'No one will ever attack people so good' as they found them. Elsewhere I could employ the country people as carriers, and was comparatively independent, though deserted by some four times over. But in Manyema no one can be induced to go into the next district for fear, they say, of being killed and eaten. I was at the mercy of those who had been Moslem slaves, and knew that in thwarting me they had the sympathy of all that class in the country, and, as many others would have done, took advantage of the situation. I went on with only three attendants, and this time north-west, in ignorance that the great river flows west and by south, but no one could tell me anything about it. A broad belt of buga or prairie lies along the right bank. Inland from this it is all primeval forest, with villages from eight to ten miles apart. One see the sun only in the cleared spaces around human dwellings. From the facilities for escaping from the forest, people are wilder and more dangerous than those on the buga lands. Muhamad's people went further on in the forest than I could, and came to the mountainous country of the Balegga, who collected in large numbers, and demanded of the strangers why they came. 'We came to buy ivory,' was the reply; 'and if you have none, no harm is done; we shall return.' 'Nay,' they shouted, 'you came to die, and this day is your last: you came to die—you came to die.' When forced to fire on the Balegga, the terror was like their insolence—extreme. And next day, when sent for to take away the women and children who were captured, no one appeared. Having travelled with my informants, I knew their accounts to be trustworthy. The rivers crossed by them are numerous and large. One was so tortuous they were five hours in water, waist, and often neck deep, with a man in a small canoe sounding for places which they could pass. In another case they were two hours in the water, and they could see nothing in the forest and nothing in the Balegga country but one mountain, packed closely to the back of another, without end; and a very hot fountain in one of the valleys. I found continual wading in the mud grievous; for the first time in my life my feet failed. When torn by hard travel, instead of healing kindly as heretofore, irritable eating ulcers fastened on each foot. The people were invariably civil, and even kind, for, curiously enough, the Zanzibar slaves propagated everywhere glowing accounts of my goodness, and of the English generally because they never made slaves. A trading party passed us, and one of their number was pinned to the ground by a spear at dead of night, while I was sleeping with my three attendants at a village close by. Nine villages had been burnt, and, as the author of the outrage told me, at least 40 men killed, because a Manyema man tried to steal a string of beads; the midnight assassination was revenge for the loss of friends there. It was evident that reaction against the bloody slaving had set in. The accounts, evidently truthful, given by Muhamad's people showed that nothing would be gained by going further in our present course, and now, being very lame, I limped back to Bambarre, and here I was laid up by the eating ulcers for many months; they are common in the Manyema country, and kill many slaves. If the foot is placed on the ground blood flows, and every night a discharge of bloody ichor takes place, with pain that prevents sleep. The wailing of the door slaves with ulcers that eat through everything, even bone, is one of the night sounds of a slave camp. They are probably allied to fever. I have been minute, even to triviality, that your Lordship may have a clear idea of the difficulties of exploration in this region. Satisfactory progress could only be made in canoes with men accustomed to work. I tried hard to get other men at Ujiji, but all the traders were eager to secure the carriers for themselves, and circulated the report that I would go from Manyema away to my own country, and leave my people to shift for themselves like Speke; they knew perfectly that Speke's men left him first. Failing to obtain other men at Ujiji, I might have waited in comfort there till those for whom I had written should come from the coast, and my great weakness almost demanded that I should do so, but I had then, as now, an intense desire to finish the work and retire. But on learning some parts of the history of the Lewale or Arab Governor, of Unyanyembe, I had grave suspicions that my letters would be destroyed He conducted the first English expedition from Zanzibar to Ujiji and Uvira, and back again to the coast and was left unpaid till the Indian Government took the matter up and sent him 1,000. He seems to be naturally an ill-conditioned mortal—a hater of the English. When I sent a stock of goods to be placed in depot at Ujiji to await my arrival, the Banyamwezi porters, as usual, brought them honestly to Unyanyembe; the Governor then gave them in charge to his slave Salcom, who stopped the caravan ten days in the way hither, while he plundered it and went off to buy ivory for his master in Karague. It was evident that he would do what he could to prevent evidence of the plundering from going to the coast; and his agent at Ujiji, who knew all this, though I did not, after I had paid him in full all he asked to send the packet with about 40 letters, returned it back to me with the message 'that he did not know what words these letters contained. Two of my friends protested strongly, and he took the packet. When I learned the character of the Governor, I lost hope of any letters going to the coast, and took back my deserters, making allowance for their early education, and for the fact that they did well after Musa fled, up to the time that a black Arab, who had long been a prisoner with Cazembe, joined us. He encouraged them to desert and harboured them, and when they relented on seeing me go off to Bangweolo with only four followers, and proposed to follow me, he dissuaded them by the gratuitous assertion that there was war in the country to which I was going; and he did many other things which we think discreditable, though he got his liberty solely by the influence I brought to Cazembe. Yet, judged by the East African Moslem standard, as he ought to be, and not by ours, he is a very good man, and as I have learnt to keep my own counsel among them, I never deemed it prudent to come to a rupture with the old 'ne'er-do-well.' Coonmpled to inactivity here for many months, I offered §1,000 to some of the traders for the loan of ten of their people; this is more than that number of men ever obtain, but their imaginations were inflamed, and each expected to make a fortune by the ivory now lying rotting in the forest and none would consent to my proposition till his goods should be all expended and no hope of more ivory remained. I lived in what may be called the Tipperary of Manyema, and they are certainly a bloody people among themselves. But they are very far from being, in appearance, like the ugly negroes three West Coast. Finely formed heads are common, and, generally, men and women are vastly superior to the slaves of Zanzibar and elsewhere. We must go deeper than phrenology to account for their low moral tone. If they are cannibals, they are not ostentatiously so. The neighbouring tribes all assert that they are men-eaters, and they themselves laughingly admit the charge; but they like to impose on the credulous, and they showed the skull of a recent victim to horrify one of my people. I found it to be the skull of a gorilla or soko—the first I knew of its existence here—and this they do eat. If I had believed a tenth of what I heard from traders, I might never have entered the country. Their people told tales with shocking circumstantiality, as if of eye-witnesses, that could not be committed to paper, or even spoken about beneath the breath. Indeed, one wishes them to vanish from memory. But, fortunately, I was never frightened in infancy with 'bogie,' and am not liable to attacks of what may almost be called 'bogiephobia,' for the patient, in a paroxysm, believes everything horrible, if only it be ascribed to the possessor of a black skin. I have not yet been able to make up my mind as to whether the Manyema are cannibals or not. I have offered goods of sufficient value to tempt any of them to call me to see a cannibal feast in the dark forests, where these orgies are said to be held, but hitherto in vain. All the real evidence yet obtained would elicit from a Scotch jury the verdict only of 'Not Proven.'"

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Pall Mall Budget, Aug. 9.

WE do not think that more than justice was done to Mr. Fawcett's speech by the *Times*, when it was described as "in many respects the most remarkable he ever delivered," especially when the infirmity under which he labours is borne in mind; but we do not agreed that "the optimist views" of Mr. Grant Duff should be "put aside as little more than elaborate trifling." It is the business of a Minister to take the cheerful side, and possibly Mr. Grant Duff may have been too cheerful; but his speech is full of information, and deserves more careful study than it is at all likely to receive. We propose to try to save our readers some of the labour which a comparison of the allegations of Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Fawcett might give them by putting together their respective statements in a condensed form. The result will give a more distinct idea of the real merits of the debate than any generalities respecting it. Mr. Grant Duff began by saying that for the year which will end on March 31, 1873, a quarter of a million of surplus was anticipated. The income tax was 1⅛ per cent. for incomes above £100. For the year ending March 31, 1872, the surplus was expected to be £2,730,000, with an income tax also of 1⅛ per cent. on incomes above £75. For the year ending March 31, 1871, there was a surplus of £1,482,000, the income tax being 3⅛ per cent. on incomes above £50. He also said that from the 1st of May, 1861, (when the financial disturbance caused by the mutiny might be considered to be at an end), to the 31st of March, 1873, the Government had received or would receive £569,193,362, and would have paid £576,578,142, or £7,384,780 more than the amount received. This figure, however, included about £37,500,000 laid out in public works, partly paid for by borrowed money and partly paid for out of income. Out of these £37,500,000 eleven millions had been spent upon military buildings, and especially upon the barracks required to house the greatly increased European force introduced into India since the mutiny. It is worth noticing that the expenditure in these barracks rather more than makes up the whole deficit in the Indian revenues in a course of twelve years. From all this, Mr. Grant Duff infers that he is entitled to say that deficits have been stopped in India, and that the country has actually saved an enormous sum of money invested in works which India "must have if it is to be civilised."

Mr. Fawcett does not deny these figures, but he says in substance that they are fallacious, that the Indian revenues are inelastic, whereas the expenditure has a constant tendency to increase both by reason of the increasing necessities of a civilising government, and by reason of the constant rise in prices and the diminishing value of money. He also says that when a surplus has been obtained it has been done by "devoting capital to income," so that the apparent surpluses are fictitious. In support of this very serious charge he gave only three items of proof. He said that the proceeds of the sale of certain waste lands had been credited as income in 1869-70, that a similar course had been taken with regard to the proceeds of an unsuccessful electric telegraph laid down between Malta and Alexandria, and with certain civil and military funds transferred to the Government. A little further on, however, he made an admission which seems to us to impair the value of this evidence. "It might be said that India in this respect was only following our own Government at home." That is to say, neither in the English nor in India finances is there kept a capital account, and as no such account is kept the items in question could not be put into it. Mr. Fawcett tries to do away with the effect of this by saying that "India is carrying out vast industrial undertakings in the construction of railways, irrigation and other works, which in this country are done by private traders or companies. India, therefore, should be bound by the same considerations as bound ordinary mercantile transactions." No doubt there ought to be capital accounts for the particular undertakings; and Mr. Fawcett did not say that there are not such accounts; but it does not follow that a capital account could be made out for the Government of India generally any more than for England generally. The sums mentioned by Mr. Fawcett, who would be sure to choose his strongest instances, do not approach the amount which would turn the balance. Indeed the charge against the Indian Government of overrating the surplus is curious; inasmuch as it is precisely the opposite of the charge always made in India, which is that the surplus is underrated in order to justify taxation.

For these reasons we attach little importance to Mr Fawcett's charge that the Indian surpluses of late years have been fictitious, and that the true state of the case is a chronic deficit. Mr. Grant Duff's statement, therefore, that the Indian finances have passed from a state of deficit to a state of surplus, and that large savings have been invested in the course of the past ten years in public works, remains untouched. This statement stands in need of one serious qualification, which Mr. Fawcett's speech supplies, though not, we think, quite in the "right way. This qualification is, that the extent to which the Indian revenue depends upon opium renders all Indian finance very uncertain. In fact, the large surpluses of the last two years were caused by a sudden rise in the price of opium, which altered the estimate by very large amounts indeed. In the year ending in March, 1872, this was caused by a blight which diminished the supply and so raised the price; and if Mr. Fawcett had said that the surplus, though real, was precarious, and that in the particular case of the year 1871-72 it was due to the fact that by accidental circumstances connected with the opium crop the Government had received in that year what it ought to have received in 1872-73, he would have said what was quite true.

Only one other distinct issue was raised between the speakers. Mr. Fawcett's motion was based upon statements made by Lord Mayo as to the existence of "a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on," and describing the continuance of "that feeling as a political danger which can hardly be overrated." Mr. Grant Duff said with perfect truth that this statement was made when the income tax stood at 3⅛ per cent. and at a time when it had been first reimposed, then doubled in the middle of the financial year, and then largely increased again at the end of the financial year. He added that if Lord Mayo were now living he would not make such a statement, inasmuch as the tax had since that time been twice lowered. He might have added that it now stands at a point at which it was maintained for years without exciting any opposition. He added that Lord Mayo desired to dispense with the income tax, but that he thought it even more important to equalize the salt duties in the first instance.

Mr. Fawcett made rather a lame answer to this as regarded Lord Mayo, and one remark which is attributed to him can hardly have been correctly reported. He is made by the *Times* reporter to say, "the increase in this tax was going on year by year." This is the very opposite of the fact. In 1870 it was 3⅛ per cent. on all incomes above £50. It is now 1⅛ per cent. on all incomes above £100, and in the interval it was 1⅛ per cent. on all incomes above £75. He made many remarks and quoted many authorities against the tax, but we think that Mr. Grant Duff was right in saying that the propriety of the income tax is pre-eminently one of the questions for the Committee.

The rest of Mr. Fawcett's speech consists mainly of remarks which may be summed up in the single observation that India is a very poor country, and that it cannot bear taxation as easily as if it were a rich one. All that he says about the want of elasticity in the revenue, and the difficulty of increasing it upon an emergency, is perfectly true; but the Government is entitled to set against it the facts alleged by Mr. Grant Duff, and not contradicted by Mr. Fawcett, viz. that the country is now paying its way, and bids fair to continue to do so. That it is not such a bottomless pit of wealth as England or France is very true; but what rational man ever thought it was? Mr. Fawcett lays great stress on the question, How, in the case of a pressing emergency, could you raise an extra £5,000,000 of revenue? No doubt it is very difficult to say beforehand how a great emergency—an emergency requiring loans to the extent of £100,000,000, which would represent £5,000,000 of taxation at 5 per cent.—could be met; but two facts should be borne in mind. Inelastic as the Indian revenues are called, they have increased enormously since 1857. They supported on that occasion the strain of such an emergency as is hardly likely to recur, and the public credit of the country is so good that the emergency having been surmounted and paid for the Indian Four per Cents. are quoted in this morning's lists at 96½, Canadian Six per Cents. at 106, New South Wales Five per Cents. at 103, and Russian Five per Cents. at 94½. The second fact to be remembered is, that by simply stopping all public works a surplus of several millions a year might at once be secured. For obvious reasons this would be a desperate remedy, but the case supposes a desperate emergency.

As to Mr. Fawcett's practical conclusions, they are mild in comparison with his denunciations. He wishes Government guarantees of interest to railways and the like to be stopped, and in this most people will agree with him. He wishes the military expenditure of India to be as economical as possible, and he quotes the authority of Lord Sandhurst for the proposition that the Bombay and Madras armies might be fused. Here again we believe him to be entirely right. We hope he will go further and press the question whether the Madras army is of any use at all? If he extended the question to some other institutions at Madras, the answer might be instructive. There are many other special points in Mr. Fawcett's speech which we have no time to notice, but which certainly deserve notice, and which are useful criticisms on the Government of India. Though in appearance a very small matter, the suppression of the £200 a year exhibitions to native competitive students was, in reality, quite as important as Mr. Fawcett said. The payment of the Sultan's ball and of the Duke of Edinburgh's expenses out of the Indian revenues were acts of the worst kind of shabbiness. The extravagant expenditure on the Governor of Bombay's palace at Guneshkind was a gross scandal; and though these are not important as questions of money they are highly important as questions of character. The result of the whole debate appears to us to be to confirm the opinion which we have frequently expressed on the subject—namely, that the government of India is the greatest of all our national undertakings; that so far it has succeeded; that it promises to succeed still further; but that to expect from it in its present condition the stability and safety of an old European society is to mistake all the essential conditions of the problem.

The Daily News.

THE Indian financial statement was made by Mr. Grant Duff yesterday, in the circumstances which may almost be called inseparable from such a proceeding. The House was three parts empty. The front bench on the Ministerial side was almost a solitude, the front bench of Opposition was in a somewhat similar condition. A few members were scattered at either side of the House. Except the indefatigable men who, like Mr. Henley, for instance, attend to everything, there were hardly any of those present who had not some special and obvious interest in the affairs of India. There were the members who once lived in India, or have travelled there; the members who once held office connected with the India Empire; the two or three members who have written books about it; the handful of men who have a philanthropic interest in the general subject, or have made a political study of it, or cherish a crotchet about it. For the great bulk of the members of the House the affairs of India have evidently no interest. Mr. Grant Duff might have seemed to be entrusted with the task which Handel, according to the story, could not accomplish—that of playing the people out of the building. What Mr. Fawcett yesterday sought was to direct the public attention to the general administration of the finances of India. In this object he fairly succeeded. Late as the period is, and great as is the impatience of members anxious for release, it was felt to be impossible that so important a subject, so serious an arraignment of a whole policy, could be allowed to pass away without a full and exhaustive discussion.

The Morning Post.

Considers that Mr. Fawcett's contention with regard to the income tax cuts both ways. "If it contributes little to the revenue it cannot press severely on the population; and it is a fact which deserves to be considered in connection with this question that Lord Mayo, on whose opinions on Indian finances Mr. Fawcett mainly founded his resolution, not only restored the income tax, but largely increased it, in the first year and a half of his administration. In point of fact this tax is paid by only one out of every four hundred of the population; and the most representative of the native Indian journals has confessed that there is no substantive ground of complaint against this source of revenue. But, putting all these matters aside, Mr. Fawcett's resolution has this palpable defect, that it invited the House to express its opinion on a subject which is under the consideration of a select committee whose labours cannot be completed during the present session. As a member of that committee it was especially unbecoming in Mr. Fawcett to attempt to forestall its decision. The House has entrusted to it the task of investigating the whole subject of Indian finance, and it is bound to wait until the committee has made its report before it prefers Mr. Fawcett's crotchets to the well considered statement of the Government."

THE PUNDRAPORE RESIDENCY.

[Continued from Saturday's "*Bombay Gazette*."]

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

III.

SIR GEORGE BLITZEN proved, however, a false prophet, for time passed on and no disturbance occurred in the Pundrapore territories. No event had yet transpired to put the Resident upon his mettle, and, fortunately for himself, his intercourse with the Begum had not passed the bounds of diplomatic routine. Her Highness professed the utmost respect for Captain Jones's opinion, and consulted him upon everything in which she was *not* seriously interested. Jones soon began to take great credit to himself for the change he had produced in the Begum, and to boast that by a little judicious diplomacy he had transformed Pundrapore from a hotbed of sedition into one of the most loyal States in India.

"Wait a bit," said Harcourt; "don't halloo until you're out of the jungle. I like this quietness worse than her old tantrums. Although I don't see her cards, I'll give you twenty to one in gold mohurs that she is up to some preciously deep mischief all this time. It's a pity that you aren't friends with Taptee Rao now-a-days, for he is the man that would be most likely to give us a tip upon the event."

But even Mr. Harcourt's scepticism was somewhat staggered when the Begum one day placed in the hands of the Resident a proposal which had been made to her by the Rajah of Thagabad, a petty princeling whose lands abutted on the Pundrapore territory. The Rajah had offered his services to the Pundrapore State in case of a rising against the British, and pledged himself to bring five hundred men to the Begum's banner, provided a grant of lands which his family had formerly enjoyed in her Highness's territory were again confirmed to him. It was, after all, a cheap demonstration of loyalty upon the Begum's part, for she knew well that the Rajah could not put fifty men in the field. She had not forgotten, either, that in a recent dispute about the marches, the Rajah had designated her by a name unpleasant to the ears of woman; and lastly, she held at that very moment, under the signature and seal of the Lion of the Punjab, a grant of the Rajah's own lands and principality. So the Rajah was relieved of the care of his property, and requested to reside in the holy city of Benares, while the Begum received a letter of thanks for her loyalty written by the Governor-General's own hand. Her Highness gave a malicious little laugh as she crumpled up his lordship's letter, and read the punishment which had befallen her enemy of Thagabad; but she professed herself to Captain Jones to be overjoyed beyond measure at the honour which his Excellency had done her.

Captain Jones sat upon his verandah on a hot September evening, smoking a cheroot and reading a Calcutta newspaper. Harcourt was away upon privilege leave, playing havoc among tigers in Dehra Dhoon, or flirting with the languid belles of Landour and Mussoorie. There was not much news in the Calcutta journal. He read of a horrid murder in Lall Bazaar, and how the police had failed to find the perpetrator. There was a column and a half of a lecture upon "Female Education" by Baboo Bunkum Chunder Chintamony, whose own wives and daughters could not have read their *ka kha, ga gha* (the Bengalee alphabet), to have saved them from the burning ghat. And there was another address upon "Pure Theism, the only True Religion," delivered before the Cossitollah Literary Association by Baboo Jotendro Churn Chatterjee, who, a few days before, had given a thousand rupees to buy new ornaments for the family idol at Guddhapore. There was, of course, an account of another squabble among the justices, in which Commissioner Bacon, the chairman, had received the lie direct from Mr. Benediction Williams, and had retorted by calling his opponent "a beggar on horseback;" but it had with some difficulty been adjusted without the intervention of fisticuffs. This was no novelty, and Jones turned languidly away to the editorial columns where a leader announced that the Punjab was in a state bordering upon insurrection, and called upon the Government to take immediate steps for insuring the safety of the country.

It was too true. The old Lion of Lahore had been gathered to his fathers, and his sons and grandson, who inherited neither his valour nor his prudence, rapidly followed him; until the sceptre of the Khalsa came at last into the boyish hands of Dhuleep Singh, the last prince of the Punjab. His mother, who now became the animating spirit of the Lahore Court, entertained a bitter hatred towards the British; and she was at this time the centre of a widely-spread conspiracy, which had for its object the expulsion of the English forces from at least the upper provinces of Hindostan. Of this conspiracy the Pundrapore Begum was a most active member, and constant communication was kept up between the two durbars. And upon this very evening, while Captain Jones was quietely smoking his cheroot, her Highness was reading the following missive, which a Sikh soldier, disguised as a mendicant, had just brought her:—

"To the beautiful among women, excelling in wisdom, and of manlike courage, Murwarid, Begum of Pundrapore,—Receive our wishes for your prosperity, and know that all our preparations are made for crossing the river, and the thirst of the Khalsa can only be slaked by a deep draught of English blood. You are entreated, when this reaches you, to take the field. What need of more? Prayers for the prosperity of the reign. The communication of the lowly slave, Gulloo, Maharanee of Lahore."

The Begum well knew the meaning of this missive, which was written in a cipher intelligible only to the conspirators. All their plans had been arranged beforehand, and now the signal of insurrection was given. Impatient as the Begum had been for revolt, she felt a hesitation to engage with the paramount power now that the time had arrived, and an ominous distrust of the issue. But it was too late to draw back. Lall Singh was by this time advancing upon the Sutledge, and the success of his forces must depend in a great measure upon her co-operation.

The Begum was for many hours closeted with Faizul Khan and a few of the most trusted officers of the Court. In a short time messengers were getting to horse, and galloping over the territory, commanding the attendance of all the Mohammedan chieftains, with their vassals. There was a considerable force always kept under arms within the State, upon pretence that troops were necessarily to repress the haughty Rajpoot landholders, who could but ill brook Mussulman rule. Of this force both the Resident and Government were perfectly aware; but beyond keeping a keen eye upon its movements they did not interfere further. A small British force was stationed at Malariabad, near the Pundrapore frontier, where such of the officers as were not suffering from the climate of that salubrious station dispensed a lavish hospitality, and organised monster sporting excursions into the thick Pundrapore jungles; and over the movements of the Malariabad garrison the Resident had a discretionary power, should circumstances render their services necessary to him.

Captain Jones had despatched his dinner, and was sitting with open jacket and unbuckled waistbelt over a cheroot and a glass of iced brandy-and-soda, when a messages was brought from the Begum, begging his instant attendance, upon a matter of importance. "What on earth does she want, I wonder?" growled Jones, reluctantly fastening his belt, and taking up his helmet and sword; "nothing that wouldn't have kept until to-morrow, I fancy. Perhaps the little Nawab has got a colic from eating too many mangoes; or some zeminder has refused to pay his rent, and the Begum wants my sanction to send a lot of troopers to recover the arrears. Wonderfully simple and beautiful is the law of distraint here in Pundrapore."

And so Jones, attended only by a single orderly, walked briskly to the palace, and was shown up into a room that had been the *duftur khana*, or business room of the late Nawab. The Begum had not yet made her appearance, but the little Prince, who had taken a great fancy for Jones, came running into the room and clasped him by the knees.

"*Tulwar do hum ko, Capitan Sahib*" (Give me your sword, Captain), cried the child; and the boy was soon astride of the Captain's long cavalry sword, and galloping wildly about the room.

While Jones stood watching the child's gambols, Faizul Khan, with half-a-dozen Patan troopers, came suddenly behind, and threw themselves upon him. An unequal struggle took place, and in a few minutes the Resident was laying on the ground, bound hand and foot, while Faizul Khan stood over him, with a drawn sabre pointed at his breast, threatening to slay him if he uttered a single word.

"*Mat maro Capitan Sahib, mat maro!*" (Don't beat the Captain, don't beat him), cried the little Nawab, as, with tears in his eyes, he dragged the Resident's sword towards Faizul Khan, and endeavoured to strike down the Patan's sabre.

"Take away the boy," cried Faizul Khan, hoarsely, "and secure the doors and windows. Place a sentry at each door, and let them stab the prisoner if he speaks above his breath. Make ready my horse there," he cried, as he clanked out of the room.

Jones was now left alone, lying upon the floor, and the doors were locked upon the outside. He was stupefied by the turn affairs had taken, and his mind was perfectly unable to suggest any cause for the attack which had just been made upon him. Two things were, however, apparent: that his life was in serious danger, and that there was a political disturbance about to take place. But the Begum! what of her? Had he been seized by her consent, or was Faizul Khan the leader of the insurrection, and the Princess herself also a prisoner? So sudden had been the outbreak that he could scarcely convince himself of its reality. It must be the aged and indigestible fowl that he had eaten at dinner three-quarters of an hour before, or the cheroots, or the brandy-pawnee; and it would all pass away in a headache to-morrow morning. But no; the cords on his wrists and ankles were no nightmare phantasm, and the hard floor beneath him was a sensible reality. Brief time had, however, been given him to meditate upon his situation when the Begum hastily entered the room, attended by two armed Sirdars. Her Highness seemed to have undergone a complete transformation since Jones had last seen her. She was no longer the meek and humble widow, who had boasted of her helplessness, and had been too timorous to do anything upon her own responsibility without consulting the Resident. Her delicate features, distorted by passion, and her flashing eyes, now showed how well she merited the title of Tigress of Pundrapore. She carried a naked dagger in one hand, and a sheet of paper in the other.

"You are in my power, Captain Sahib," she said, coldly; "listen now to what I have to say. In a few weeks the chiefs and princes of Hindostan will have beaten the British beyond the Carumnassa, and not an Englishman will be left in the upper provinces except as a prisoner. I might kill you just now, but I prefer to spare you; that is, provided you will purchase your life by obeying my commands."

"My life is in your hands, and you may do with it as you please," said Jones, raising himself on his elbow and looking the Begum boldly in the face; "but never will I consent to purchase it at the expense of either duty or honour. I warn your Highness of the dangerous game you are playing—a game that can only end in the destruction of yourself and your principality; for the British power is like the ten heads of your demon Ravuna, which grow on again as fast as they are cut off."

"I came not here to ask your advice," said the Begum, haughtily, "but to give you my orders. Here is paper; on that table are pens and ink. Write to the commandant Sahib at Malariabad to draw off his troops to Agra, to join the division there which is about to march to the Punjab to repel the Sikhs. Do this, and I swear by the Koran that your life shall be safe. Refuse, and you die before midnight."

"Never," said poor Jones, with a groan: "do your worst, but I'll never disgrace my commission by such an act."

"Slave!" cried the Begum in a fury as she flashed the dagger above her head, "shall I have to torture you into obedience? I know not what prevents me from plunging this into your heart. Hearken, Jones Sahib; it is your last chance. I give you half an hour to consider; and if you refuse on my return, I shall put you to death with such tortures as never Englishman yet suffered. Think well what awaits you before you make up your mind."

So the Begum and her attendants left the room, leaving Jones again to his solitary thoughts. They were far from pleasant. Death stared him in the face, for he would never save himself by complying with the Begum's commands. Though by no means possessed of a vigorous intellect, Jones had plenty of courage, and would have scorned to disgrace the British service. He tried to think seriously of his latter end, but his thoughts strayed to the Begum, to the rebellion in the Punjab, to what they would say at Government House when they heard of his murder, and to a hundred other subjects wholly irrelevant to the dread change that was approaching. He began a prayer, but long before he had got to the end of it, he found himself at his old occupation of epitaph-manking, composing an inscription for a memorial which Government would erect over his slaughtered remains. He felt he could almost die in peace if he might leave behind him a suitable design for a monument; but, alas! his wrists were tied, and the hour of his death was at hand. He rolled over upon his other side, and again attempted to compose himself for prayer. "Hist, Sahib," was whispered close beside him; and rolling round again, Jones saw by the light of the lamp that swung from the ceiling, the round bald head and smooth puffy cheeks of old Taptee Rao protruding from the floor; "write, Sahib, write, and trust to Taptee. I faithful slave of Company Bahadoor. I shall save the Resident Sahib, and turn the plots of the Begum *ulta pulta* (upside down). She very clever woman the Begum, but Taptee Rao very more clever. Write, Sahib, and give me your seal-ring."

"Can I trust him? thought Jones; "or is this a new artifice of the Begum's? She hates him, and he has as much to fear as I have. It is a forlorn-hope to grasp at it."

"Quick, Sahib, quick! Begum come back directly. Give me ring, and I send for sepoys to Malariabad. I offer reward to all who desert the Begum, and I surround the palace before daybreak, and take the Begum prisoner. May dogs devour her!" added Taptee, revenge lighting up his generally stolid countenance. Jones could only reply by rolling round, and turning his back, behind which his hands were bound, towards Taptee. The minister slipped off the ring, and said, "Do as Begum bids you, Sahib; make believe to write. I tell the commandant Sahib all beforehand. I come back directly; they not hurt a hair of your head, Sahib." And Taptee disappeared with a reassuring wink towards the Resident. Five minutes after, two horsemen had started for Malariabad, a distance of five-and-twenty miles, carrying intelligence of the rebellion, and commanding the instant dispatch of a force to Pundrapore.

When the Begum returned, she found Jones sulkily resigned to her wishes. "Will you write, Jones Sahib?" she cried, with a menacing flourish of her dagger: "or will you try the fare which the Begum of Pundrapore has prepared for her English guest?"

"I take these men to witness," said Jones in Hindustanee, avoiding a direct answer, "that I act under compulsion and against my own free will."

A contemptuous smile curled the Begum's lips. "It is well," she said; "life is sweet. Loose his hands and give him the pen and ink; and if he dares to make the slightest struggle, stab him to the heart."

Jones, with a sheet of paper upon his knee, wrote a formal order to the colonel commanding at Malariabad, directing him to join his division at Agra with all the garrison, in consequence of an outbreak in the Punjab, of which he, the resident, had just received information from Government. When he had finished, the Begum took the letter and narrowly examined it, as if she would convince herself that no private communication had been conveyed under cover of the official message.

"Good, Sahib," she said; "for the present your life is spared, but if within two hours after he receives this the commandant Sahib does not march for Agra, I shall have you blown from the biggest gun in Pundrapore."

The attendants again bound Jones's hands and left him, securing the doors and placing sentries on the outside as before. "After all, then, it is only a brief reprieve," thought Jones, "for she will of course come down on me as soon as she hears that the troops are marching to attack her. Heavens! what a booby I have been to allow myself to be deceived by that woman."

Jones lay keeping his eyes anxiously fixed upon the spot where Taptee Rao had formerly appeared. A vision of angels or cherubim would have been less welcome at that moment than Taptee's bullet-head. He had not long to wait. A piece of matting began to heave, a portion of the floor was cautiously raised, and Taptee peered warily into the room.

"All right, Sahib," he whispered; "soldiers come directly, and I send for Doorga Singh with three hundred horsemen, all Hindoos who faithful to Company's salt. Malariabad sepoys be here before morning, and then the Begum's *raj* is done, gone, finished."

Nothing but the close proximity of the sentries, and their critical position, could have prevented Taptee from relieving his exuberant feelings by a triumphant dance over the approaching downfall of his enemy. He drew himself up through the aperture, and, taking a knife from his girdle, severed the cords that confined the Resident. "You must go from palace, Sahib," he said; "go along Malariabad road, and stay in old pagoda till I come." Jones went first through the trap-door into the room beneath, and Taptee followed, carefully arranging the flooring and mats so that the secret of the Resident's escape might remain a mystery. They found themselves in Taptee's private room, and the trap-door may perhaps serve to explain the extraordinary acquaintance which the minister possessed with all his late master's secrets.

Taptee gave Jones a sabre and pistols, and, letting him out by a private gate, directed him to the pagoda where the Resident was to wait for his arrival.

A grand council had been summoned for one o'clock in the palace hall, in which the Begum was to declare her intention of joining the Sikhs, and the nobles were to proclaim her sole ruler of Pundrapore during her lifetime. Her Highness had been closeted with Faizul Khan and other sirdars, devising ways and means for equipping a large force which was to be instantly despatched to the Lahore army. The point of greatest importance that still remained to be settled was the fidelity of Taptee Rao. Faizul Khan, who wanted his place, volunteered to murder him without further delay; but the Begum knew the influence which the minister possessed among the Hindoo chiefs and Brahmins of Pundrapore, and resolved if possible to obtain his assistance. Taptee entered the hall where several chiefs were already assembled, with a face of smiling innocence, making careless inquiries why the council had been summoned. His jocular manner formed a singular contrast to the anxious and restless demeanour of the other councillors, who stared aghast at Taptee's reckless appearance, and turned away impatiently from his broad jokes. At last the Begum entered the hall, attended by Faizul Khan and half-a-score of Sirdars. Without preface, her Highness explained the state of affairs, and eloquently urged the nobles to take up arms for their country and for religion. She had, she said, at the earnest request of her subjects, consented to rule over them so long as she lived; and she now begged the council to show its confidence by committing to her the sole direction of the expedition which was to be sent to the Punjab. Loud cries of *Din! din!* (for the Faith, for the Faith) showed that the enthusiasm of the Mohammedan chiefs had been aroused; and the Begum, smiling graciously, continued, "But first we must know who are our friends and who our foes. Taptee Rao, you have heard our proposals; will you, who have eaten our bread and our salt, turn against your rightful ruler and take part with the infidel English against your country?"

"Gracious Queen!" said Taptee, sidling forward with a bland visage, "Asylum of the Universe and Protector of the Poor, if my humble services can in any wise be acceptable, deign to cast thine august eyes with favour upon the humblest of thy slaves."

"I commend your fidelity," said the Begum. "Retain your present post in our court, and when the British are driven from the country, we shall find some means of rewarding you!"

Taptee clasped his hands in an ecstasy of gratitude. "Most mighty sovereign," he said, "if your slave might be permitted to speak, he would say that in three hours he will bring his kinsman, Doorga Singh, with three hundred troopers, to your Highness's standard.

The Begum uttered an exclamation of joy. Doorga Singh was a haughty Hindoo noble with whom she had been long at feud, and she had never dared to expect assistance from him.

"Taptee Rao," she cried, "the raj of Thagabad is yours from this day, for the Lahore durbar has gifted it to me. Continue as you have begun, and your reward shall be great beyond your conception."

Faizul Khan ground his teeth and muttered an oath, while Taptee again prostrated himself before the Begum, overpowered by his grateful feelings. The wily Princess had not abated any of her hatred to the minister, but she knew how important it was at so critical a period to appear generous and conciliatory to her Hindoo subjects. Taptee begged her Highness to allow him to depart for a space that he might send the necessary instructions to his kinsman, Doorga Singh; and he waddled out of the room, pausing every second to invoke a blessing upon the head of his benefactress, and a prayer for the prosperity of her reign.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

AUGUST 10TH.

PARISIAN.

Great success! Now on view. M. Thiers' new loan collection.

SPORTING AND METEOROLOGICAL QUESTION.

Sir, how am I to know when it's a dead heat?—Why, when it's quite cold.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

"Von tausend six gndred million bounds!! Mein gott, mein gott! and dey say ve plondered dem!!!"

A PUN FOR OUR PREMIER.

Prosperity advances by leaps and bounds, does it? What a pity it is, rather, that prosperity is not likely to be boundless!

AFTER THE BALL.

"Did I say anything foolish, Parker, when you woke me this morning?"

"No, Miss. You *looked* it!"

NO ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.

Son and heir (just home from school, and surrounded by his adoring womankind). "I say! just wouldn't the holidays be jolly, *if it wasn't for the dentist!*"

GENUINE AMERICAN CLAIM.

There is certainly one claim of immense amount which may be advanced by the United States, and is incontestable; the claim of Mr. Stanley to have discovered Dr. Livingstone.

BENIGHTED BEINGS.

"Spile the Hay? Ay, but the master let 'em in. They be a school, Jim. A poor ignorant lot come fro' London for the day; and, may be, none on 'em ain't never seen a hayfield afore!"

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Housemaid (to constant visitor).—"Missis sends you this, and you needn't come again, for we're all going to the sea-side on Saturday."

Mendicant.—"Tell the Lady I'm much obliged to her, and I'm going to the sea-side myself next week!"

LATEST FROM THE PLAYGROUND.

First Schoolboy.—"You're the new boy, ain't you? Look here, do you collect stamps? Second Ditto (*reassured*) "Ye—s."

First Schoolboy.—"Then there's one for you!"

[*Comes down heavily on his toes, and cuts off!*

MALAPROPIANA.

Mrs. Malaprop is making a collection of butterflies, which she hopes may help her to understand the theory of caterpillary attraction. With a view to gain some foreign information on the subject, she has been reading Mr. Wallace's delightful book of travel in what she calls the Himmalayan Archipelago.

WORDS AND WIND.

In the days of illustrious Ditton and Whiston
Hypothetical chemistry spoke of "Phlogiston."
And in medicine and surgery, fevers and tumours,
And all sorts of diseases were set down to "humours."

Other words, too, had science, which since being tested
By researches exact, have of sense been divested,
And the Sages of Nature have had their ontology
To revise; so will Doctors have that of Theology.

The old schoolmen's expressions of "substance" and "person,"
Which the faith of mankind they imposed with a curse on,
By devoting gainsayers to vengeance eternal,
Prove mere shells which contain no idea for kernel.

FACTS FROM "LE FOLLET."

Dear as meat and coals are, wives and daughters are dearer. So they ought to be, it may be said. Not only are they dearer, however, but likewise more expensive, and that because the expense of dressing them is like that of dressing meat, enormous; for millinery, at the rate they consume it, costs even more than fuel.

Persons of the plainer sex, about to marry, will be disposed to think twice and three times before they do so, if not to refrain altogether from so doing, by the following extract from *Le Follet's* "Fashions for August:—

"Every lady with the least approach to good taste is at length beginning to understand the true 'secret des Parisiennes;' viz., that not only must every component part of the toilette correspond in style, but that the whole toilette itself must be in accordance with the season, the time of day, the occasion on which it is worn."

Dress, dress, dress, and dress all the year round, three times a day! Spring, summer, autumn, and winter, four seasons, and at the very least four dresses; morning, afternoon, and evening, not to say night, three; four times three twelve: "occasions" an indefinite number, and a dress for each, amounting to not perhaps much under seventy times seven dresses besides, at several pounds per dress! Truly a person about to marry a lady going to follow the fashions for August as above prescribed, and for all succeeding months also as to be prescribed, hereafter, will, if he do marry her, be likely to find every Christmas that he has incurred a pretty liability for his wife's clothes. Apprehension on this score can be little allayed by the remainder of the "secret des Parisiennes," although it breathes some spirit of economy. That now open secret is the knowledge that dress must fulfil the requirements above specified:—

"And that the lady attired in silks and laces for a country walk, stroll on the beach, or morning shopping, is immeasurably eclipsed in elegance and good taste by the wearer of the well made though simple batiste, toile, serge, or other comparatively inexpensive article of costume."

"Comparatively, yes!" groans paterfamilias; and maritus even, albeit as yet maritus merely sighs. But here is some comfort lower down in the column of our ornamental contemporary:—

"We intimated three months ago that the leaders of fashion were attempting a great reform in the matter of chignon and coiffures. We are happy to say that their success is undoubted, and that the long trailing masses of hair, or what is intended to represent it, is now only worn by those ladies who either do not know that they are out of the fashion, or prefer being so."

Ere this probably chignons, throughout society, have undergone combustion. Bonfires, but for objections of the nose, would have been made of chignons. But do their late wearers know what sort of a fashion they have been following? *Le Follet* tells them plainly:—

"We never did countenance, though it was our duty to mention, that ugly and we may say dirty fashion, whose departure we hail with joy. The hair is now dressed much shorter at the back and very high on the head, quite in the old 'Marie Antoinette,' or 'Princesse de Lamballe' style; it still consists of a variety of curls, loops, and braids, but nevertheless does not disguise the throat or shape of the head."

Thus the head-dress fashionable for ladies this August is the same as that which was fashionable eighty Augusts ago, and it is still grotesque, though no longer ugly and dirty, as *Le Follet* calls the previous fashion; dirty, observe, as well as ugly. Does the fashion which ladies have so long and so generally persisted in deserve the former of those epithets as well as the latter? *Le Follet* says it may say yes, and gallantry itself cannot contradict *Le Follet*. In future cleanliness in all fashions for all months, cleanliness at least, for ever! Or else, perhaps, another time, *Le Follet* will not wait several years, until a dirty fashion has gone out of favour, before calling it dirty. With *Le Follet*, however, in the meanwhile, we hail the departure of the dirty chignons.

PRINTED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" STEAM PRESS.